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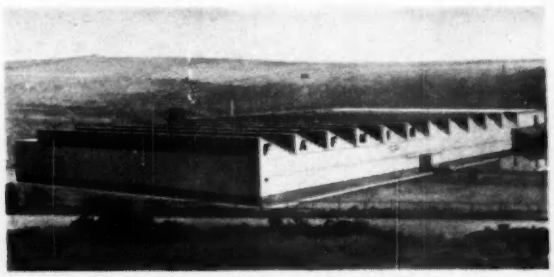

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Front cover photograph

Deck moulds being polished before the glass fibre is laid up for the manufacture of another 'Elizabethan 29' sloop at the Ropewalk Boatyard, Lymington, of Peter Webster Ltd. During 1963 twenty per cent of production was sold to the United States, ten per cent to France and five per cent to Singapore. The export success may in part be due to the sloop's racing record, Mr. Webster's own boat *Liz of Lymington* in her first season racing was entered in fifteen races, of which she won nine, including the Queen's Cup at Cowes. The 'Elizabethan 29' is built of Deeglass glass fibre supplied by BTR Industries Ltd., London.

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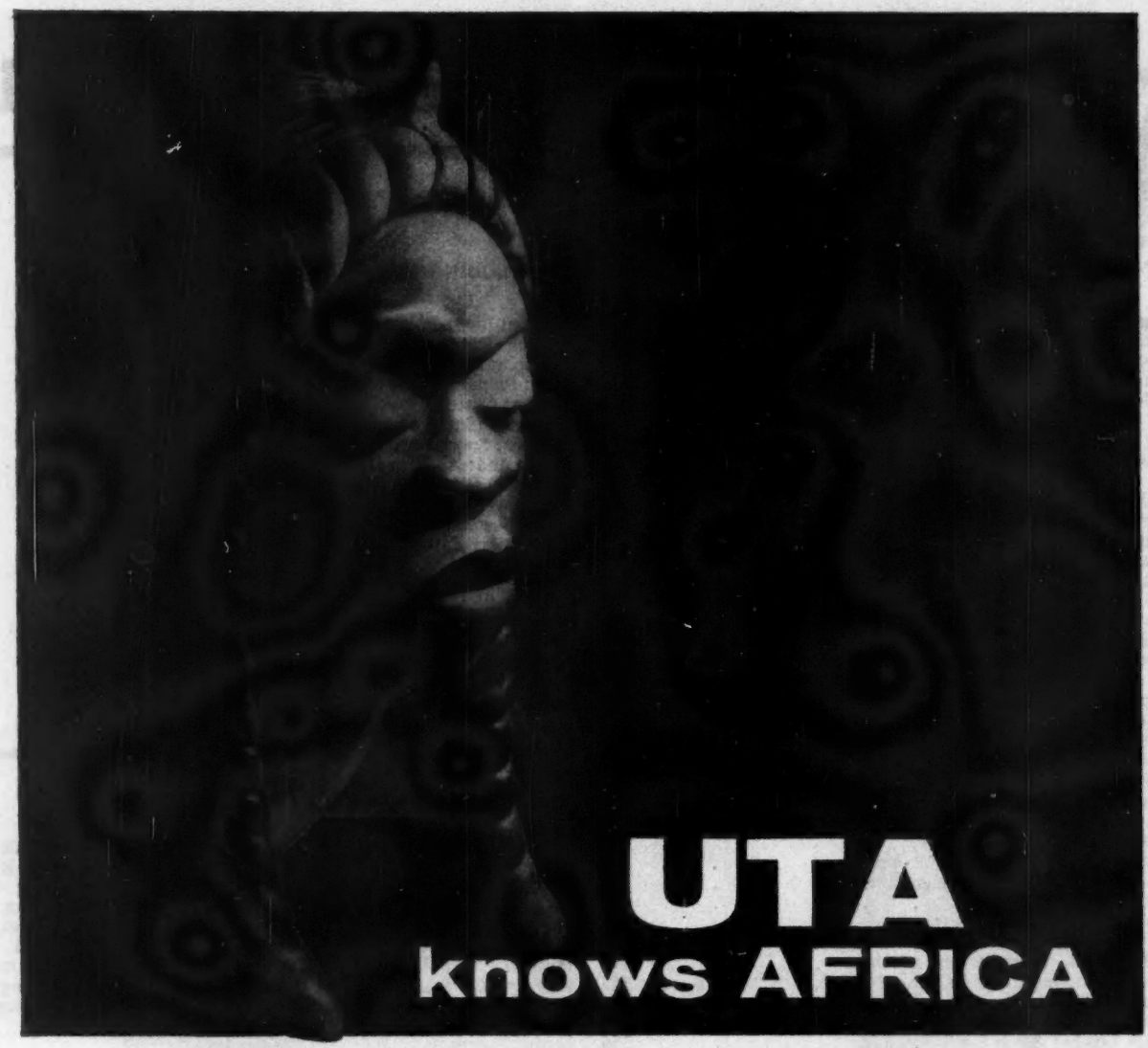

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TRADING WITH FRENCH-SPEAKING WEST AFRICAN COUNTRIES (1)

The Ivory Coast—the most rapidly developing state in ex-French West Africa

This article is the first of a series on some of the French speaking countries of West and Equatorial Africa. The countries to be covered in the series are Cameroon, Congo, Republic (Brazzaville), Gabon, Ivory Coast, Mali, Mauritania, Senegal, Togo and Guinea.

The total area of these countries is just under half that of the United States, yet their entire population is only slightly over 21 million. Compared with their English-speaking neighbours they are thinly populated: Nigeria has 36 million inhabitants; Ghana has 7 million. The possibilities of trade with them are naturally correspondingly smaller. Yet despite this and other factors which may make French-speaking West and Central Africa less attractive to British industry than some other areas of the world, opportunities occur which enterprising firms will find deserve following up.

Although there are wide differences in geography and resources these countries have several points in common which are well worth noting. They are all developing countries anxious to improve their economic situation and will welcome the participation of firms from industrialized countries in their development. To a greater or less degree many of them offer inducements or safeguards to foreign firms setting up within their frontiers if participation takes this form. They lack the technical resources as well as the financial means for many projects they consider desirable and are very ready to listen to sound technical advice.

French is the official language in each country and very little, or no English, is spoken except in West Cameroon. The effects of the intensive character of French education and of French administrative practices are noticeable. Links between France and most of the countries are very strong, sustained by a complex of monetary, commercial, aid and defence arrangements. All, except Guinea, are members of the Franc Area.

The common currency, except for Mali and Guinea, is the CFA franc. Fifty CFA francs are equal to one French Metropolitan franc. The currency is fully guaranteed by France and there is complete convertibility between the CFA and the Metropolitan franc. Mali and Guinea issue the Mali and Guinea francs respectively, which are nominally at par with the CFA franc.

The members of the Franc Area have hitherto discriminated in favour of imports from France by means of both quotas and tariffs; in exchange France has given assistance in many forms, including preferential treatment to certain of their commodity exports by paying above world prices. All except Guinea have signed the Convention of Association with the EEC, which will mean that exports from the other EEC countries will benefit from the quota and tariff preferences reserved for France.

The Community on its side is to make available a substantial amount of development aid. France on the other hand will cease to pay more than world prices for her African commodity imports, but the EEC will give financial assistance designed to make production more competitive and to help diversification.

In all these countries average income of the population is low and the demand for consumer goods is correspondingly limited. In the field of capital equipment and construction projects opportunities are rather better. It has to be recognized, however, that since most have balance of payment problems, though not of uniform acuteness, external governmental aid and private commercial credit are important factors in doing business with them. These considerations naturally affect the competitive position of British firms. The Board, through this series of articles and the information published in the Export Services Bulletin or passed direct to industry, is endeavouring to bring such opportunities as arise to the notice of interested firms.

Inquiries about these countries will be welcomed. If about general conditions they should be sent to the Commercial Relations & Exports Department, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1, Tel. Abbey 7877, Ext. 2333, and if about specific openings to the Export Services Branch, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. Tel. City 5757.

Rate of exchange: £1=691 CFA francs (1 milliard CFA francs are approximatley equal to £1,500,000)

THE BRITISH businessman visiting Abidjan for the first time is struck by the natural beauty of the city, the excellence of the town-planning, the general state of tidiness and cleanliness which prevails and last but not least the amount of building activity that is going on. In his taxi, sweeping along the excellent three-lane road from the airport to the capital, he will pass through the industrial zone with its small factory buildings or advertisements.

When he arrives at his hotel (if he has booked at the new *Hôtel Ivoire*) he will be further impressed, for it is perhaps the most palatial in West Africa. Such is Abidjan today: a shop-window of French African commercial and cultural co-operation, and capital of the Ivory Coast, the small box-shaped republic with an area of approximately 127,000 square miles, facing southward on the Gulf of Guinea and bounded on the east by Ghana, on the west by Liberia and Guinea and on the north by Mali and Upper Volta. The population is small: about three and a half million people with an average density of 27 persons per square mile.

It is estimated that over 20,000 of the population are non-African, with the French forming the largest group followed by the Lebanese, Syrians and Italians. Most of the non-African population is concentrated in the capital, Abidjan, which has a population of 180,000. The other main town is Bouaké, with a population of around 111,000. Abidjan is also the chief sea-port of the country, handling two and a half million tons of cargo a year. Since the canal was cut through from the lagoon to the sea in 1950 it provides one of the best harbours on the West Coast.

French is the official and business language of the country and most commercial business is, despite independence, still in French or to a lesser extent Lebanese hands. The few British or part-British organizations represented are almost completely staffed by Frenchmen and in most cases directed by their French headquarters.

There are no British business houses and few British businessmen of any standing in the local community. The economy of the country depends on its agricultural and rural production. Coffee and cocoa are the main cash earners followed by timber, bananas and pineapples. The Ivory Coast is, in fact, the world's third largest

coffee provider. About 100,000 tons of manganese are also shipped annually.

Diamonds are exported but, in spite of the active researches of a number of firms (including the Diamond Corporation) local production has been marking time. The country is still, perhaps, too dependent on the coffee crop which is her main export (although cocoa is slowly catching up). However, prices for African robustas on the world's commodity markets have lately been good and steady. With the increase in soluble coffee factories in the world, which require the robusta type, local economists are reverting in favour of coffee as an export crop. At the same time they are encouraging the growing of rice, cotton and rubber to make their own industries more self supporting and to cut their import bill.

Only three countries in the ex-French territories of West Africa can show, at the end of the year, a favourable commercial trading balance. They are the Ivory Coast, Gabon and Cameroon and the first is well out in front; indeed, this favourable balance has almost doubled since 1959, demonstrating the steady economic growth of the Ivory Coast. One of the factors promoting this growth has been the able direction of the country's finances by the responsible Minister and his assistants.

In spite of this the country, like most others in the ex-French area, is still to a large extent dependent on French aid and technical assistance. France has for instance recently agreed through her *Fonds d'Aide et de Coopération* programme to allocate nearly 1½ milliard CFA francs for such projects as rubber, cotton and pineapple growing, cartographic and mineral surveys, building and public works, schools and colleges and the fishing industry. Other aid in varying amounts is received from the Common Market Development Fund, the American AID programme and from the West Germans, for such purposes as the development of rice-growing, communications, building and road works. In addition, private money in the form of small but not unimportant investments is coming in from abroad.

Thirty-nine companies, formed since 1959, have received priority status from the government under the generous Investment Code which allows these companies some fiscal and financial relief to encourage their operations and investments.

In 1960 the value of industrial production was assessed at approximately 11 milliard CFA francs and this has now risen to 18 milliard CFA francs. Food processing accounts for 30 per cent of industrial activity, followed by oil-extraction and soaps (20 per cent), the timber industry (15 per cent) and textiles (13 per cent). Mechanical, metallurgical and various miscellaneous small industries account for the remaining 22 per cent.

Government priority is given to the building industry, followed by agriculture and food-processing, the manufacturing industries, minerals and energy. British investors are still very much pre-occupied with the neighbouring states of Ghana and Nigeria; they tend to be cautious about the Ivory Coast in view of France's special commercial position in the country and the language difficulty. This hesitation may gradually be overcome, and there is reason to believe that some British money is now being invested in the country. Only about half of the country's potential is at present being exploited. The west is still virgin territory, rich in timber and minerals.

New projects, such as a harbour for the west with adequate communications, are being studied and, given a steady rate of economic growth coupled with political stability, these schemes should be realised. The present Ivory Coast Government is sympathetic to private investment from any Western source and would welcome more British money in the country.

Unlike most of the other states in ex-French West Africa, the Ivory Coast has not yet published a Development Plan, although the local authorities declare that a seven-year Plan has been drafted and will soon be released. This does not mean that the country has no objectives in view. Most industries have been set, or set themselves, a goal which is to achieve self-sustained growth for the country by 1970.

Unlike some of her neighbours in the ex-French territories, the Ivory Coast is not virtually dependent on one cash crop and economic planning for the one commodity is not quite such a vital matter.

Besides her Operational Budget she carries an Investment and Equipment Budget; e.g. on April 10, 1962 the government voted 44.6 milliard CFA francs for the Intermediate Plan for public investments 1962-63, of which 20.2 milliard CFA francs were allocated for current operation. In November, 1963 the Ivory Coast Government through the medium of the state financing instrument SONAFI (*Société Nationale de Financement Ivoirienne*) launched its first 6 per cent State Loan.

Where does the British manufacturer and exporter come into the picture? Alas! very much in the background and this is a problem which will not be easily solved. In the past British exporters have generally confined themselves to their traditional trading zones in Ghana, Nigeria and the ex-British, English-speaking territories which have normally been easier for them to trade with, leaving Ivory Coast to become essentially French orientated in tastes and sources of supply. In the Ivory Coast all the important French overseas merchant houses have been established for years. They have invested in the country and naturally try to keep foreign competition to a minimum. Many of them act as representatives for the better-known British houses and, when the commodity concerned is something which only Britain can produce, such as waxprints* (our largest export to the Ivory Coast) or whisky, they are not backward in promoting sales. But where they have a similar French line they are often reluctant to take on a new commitment or to exert themselves; and it is hard to find anyone ready to act as sole agent.

There is much goodwill however for the British manufacturer and British visitors are surprised by the courtesy and attention which they normally receive from the local merchants. But as France still guarantees markets for Ivory Coast coffee, cocoa and bananas besides giving generous aid she expects the lion's share of trade in return. This has produced in the country a system of quotas which is designed to protect goods from the Franc Area, most of which come from France. Even though a local merchant may be attracted by a British product he may often be deterred from handling it by the bother of obtaining import licences. A certain, slight, liberalization in the system is apparent but this is less designed to help exporters who are subject to global quotas, which includes the British and Americans, than to placate the other countries of the Common Market which will increasingly share the financial burden of aid to the ex-French developing countries. This, of course, means more competition for the British exporter.

Nevertheless the British manufacturer who makes a better or cheaper product, or provides an article that France does not, has a good chance of success – our exports, running at about one and a quarter million pounds a year, prove it. This applies to almost every commodity since the Ivory Coast has a market (if not always

*Transfers used in applying patterns to cotton material.

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a large one) for most consumer goods.

To conclude, we in Abidjan hope that the British businessman on his rounds in West Africa will look in to see us. A stop-over at Abidjan will not add much expense to a business air trip. As has been said above, British businessmen are always received courteously by their French counterparts here. Abidjan is well worth a visit and it must be interesting to the traveller, having seen the development in the ex-British sector, to have a look at the other side of the medal. Local businessmen and officials are generally frank in discussion and the British visitor may well glean information of value or find a new market.

Abidjan is not a cheap town, but it is full of good hotels and restaurants, which in themselves will give the British businessman, who has probably been working hard up and down the coast, some relaxation, the more justifiable because of the chance that, at the same time, he may leave with another page of his order book filled. It has been done before and despite the apparent difficulties it goes on happening all the time.

The opportunities for UK Industry in Finland

—Lord Drumalbyn

SPEAKING at the dinner on February 5 given by the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce to mark the Finnish Fortnight in Birmingham, Lord Drumalbyn, Minister of State, Board of Trade, congratulated the Finnish Ministry of Commerce and Industry on 'their good judgment' in choosing to arrange the Finnish Fortnight in the centre of one of the most remarkable industrial complexes of Europe. 'Although their purpose is to emphasize Finland as a source of supply,' he added, 'they also have in mind that trade is a two-way operation and they hope to encourage the members in the Chamber of Commerce to be active, venturesome and prosperous in the Finnish Market.'

Continuing, the Minister said there was a gap to be bridged, and the Finnish authorities were ready to help bridge it. 'I have no hesitation in affirming that the products of British industry – and I speak not only of the engineering industry – can hold their own on price, quality and technical merit with those of any other country in the world. All we ask, therefore, is that Finnish buyers will give our manufacturers opportunities to compete on fair and equal terms, not only with other foreign suppliers, but with Finnish suppliers too.'

Deputation of small shopkeepers visit Board of Trade

MR. DAVID PRICE, Parliamentary Secretary, Board of Trade, received on February 6, a deputation from the National Union of Small Shopkeepers, led by Mr. T. Lynch, President of the Union.

The deputation advanced certain views on the Government's proposals relating to resale price maintenance. The Parliamentary Secretary undertook that full consideration would be given to the points raised by the deputation.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR EXPORTERS

Details of inquiries for United Kingdom products by overseas buyers, contracts open for tender, and agents wishing to represent United Kingdom firms, are published each week in the Board of Trade Journal *under the heading 'Information for United Kingdom Exporters'. Fuller information is also provided in the* Export Service Bulletin, *which is published by the Export Services Branch of the Board of Trade.*

Mr. Edward Heath at meeting of EFTA Ministers

MR. EDWARD HEATH, Secretary of State for Industry, Trade and Regional Development, is leading the United Kingdom delegation at a meeting of EFTA Ministers in Geneva (February 13-14). Also in the United Kingdom delegation are the Earl of Dundee, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, and Mr. Edward du Cann, Minister of State, Board of Trade.

The EFTA Ministers are expected to consider preparations for the Kennedy Round and the United Nations Trade and Development Conference, and to review the progress of the Association since their last meeting in Stockholm in September 1963.

The text of the final communique will be published in next week's issue of the *Board of Trade Journal*.

United Nations conference on trade and development

THE UNITED NATIONS Conference on Trade and Development has been called to consider problems involved in the expansion of international trade as a dynamic force in economic and social progress throughout the world, and to take practical steps to meet the special needs of the developing nations. The conference will meet in Geneva March 23 – June 15, 1964, with an estimated 1,500 participants and observers present.

Invitations will be sent to all Members of the United Nations and of its related agencies (123 countries). Cabinet Ministers are expected to be present for at least an opening series of policy statements and the closing phase of the work. In addition, observers will be invited from United Nations specialized agencies, certain inter-governmental economic organizations, and various non-governmental organizations.

The conference will seek specific solutions, for example, for problems such as these:

Why have the countries relying mainly on exports of foods, fibres, fuels and minerals lost ground in their share of world trade? How can demand for their products be strengthened in the face of synthetics, shifting tastes and new industrial processes?

How can export earnings be stabilized and increased so that the developing countries can pay for imported machinery and other capital goods needed to expand their economies and raise living standards?

Where can the developing countries find markets for an increasing volume of processed and manufactured goods to avoid over-dependence on commodity exports?

How can the industrialized nations best help, and what can the developing nations best do for themselves? How can international organizations best serve?

How can the traditional pattern of international trade, under which the less developed countries exported mainly raw materials and the industrialized countries exported manufactures, be restructured to take account of today's more complex economy?

The conference has been called by the United Nations Economic and Social Council, an 18-nation body, with the concurrence of the General Assembly, in which all United Nations members are represented.

Mr. du Cann visits Belgium

MR. EDWARD DU CANN, Minister of State, Board of Trade, attended the banquet of the British Chamber of Commerce for Belgium and Luxembourg in Brussels on February 6.

On the following day the Minister visited the International Building Exhibition in Brussels, and spoke at the reception held by the National Council of Building Material Producers on the British Stand.

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'International trading omens are favourable'

—Mr. Edward Heath

'I WAS ESPECIALLY pleased to be invited to propose the toast tonight because I was once a banker myself,' said Mr. Edward Heath, Secretary of State for Industry, Trade and Regional Development at the Overseas Bankers Club Dinner on February 10, at the Guildhall, London.

'In this uniquely international gathering, I should like to begin by looking briefly at the international trading scene. The prospect for 1964 is encouraging.

'In North America industrial activity is speeding up, substantial tax cuts in the United States are in prospect, and the Canadian economy is continuing to improve.'

Improving conditions in Europe

The Secretary of State went on to say that in Western Europe some countries, particularly Germany and some of the members of EFTA seemed likely to return to higher growth rates. This might perhaps be offset in part by the steps which other countries, such as France and Italy, were taking to check inflationary pressures. The primary producing countries had recently been enjoying reasonably buoyant export earnings, their monetary reserves were higher, their economies were expanding and they ought to offer a rapidly-growing market for manufactured goods. Finally the countries of the Soviet Bloc were showing a growing interest in industrial imports from the West.

We might hope therefore in 1964 for world trade in manufactured goods to grow as fast in 1964 as in 1963 – perhaps even faster. This was a cheerful prospect for governments, businessmen and bankers everywhere. For British industry and for British trade there would be good export opportunities if our goods were competitive. Last year we did well: the value of our exports rose by 8 per cent. This was the biggest annual increase since 1956. But part of this increase came from temporary windfalls which increased our exports of non-manufactured goods.

'85 per cent of our total export trade is in manufactures. It is here that we must look chiefly for the steady expansion of our export earnings. Britain's imports rose last year by about 7 per cent – and will probably continue to rise. This is not only a consequence, it is for us an inescapable condition, of expanding activity.

'Imports are a spur to innovation – a spur we need. The only import-saving policy which makes sense for us is to see that British goods are not simply as good as foreign goods but better, better in quality, design, performance and price. We shall not do this by excluding foreign goods, but by admitting them – and beating them.

'We shall not be able to grasp our opportunities unless we are fully competitive. This is essential in our export markets. It is equally essential to be competitive at home to put our limited resources to their best use, to increase our productivity, to keep prices down, to enable efficient and energetic firms to expand at the expense of the less efficient.

Resale Price Maintenance

'Some of you may have noticed some discussion in the press – even some criticism – of the Government's decision to end RPM. This has obscured the fact that the ending of RPM is only one aspect of the Government's policy. We intend, as announced, to deal with the whole field. We shall strengthen the Monopolies Commission. We shall widen its scope so that it can examine monopolies in commercial services. We shall strengthen our own powers to take action on the Monopolies Commission's Reports.

'We shall amend the Restrictive Practices Act so as to close some of the loopholes which have been found in it. Under our wider powers we shall be able to deal with any mergers which create damaging monopoly conditions. But we are not afraid of size as such. We accept that in modern conditions it is often only very large firms which can install large scale equipment, finance research, or organize a world-wide sales effort. I think this forms a consistent, comprehensive and effective policy for strengthening competition. I believe that the public, the consumers, whose voices are not always heard, accept and welcome the policy.

'I suggest too, that in a lively and expanding economy' continued the Secretary of State 'restrictive practices, wherever they are found, are sadly out of date and hamper our growth. It may be that in these circumstances profits will be harder to earn. I see nothing wrong with that so long as the profits are still there for those whose enterprise and effort deserve them.

'In fact I want to see profits both higher and lower – higher where they are earned by innovation and efficiency – lower where they have been kept unduly high by restrictions on competition. It is sometimes said that the level of profits in general is too high and ought to decline. I am more inclined to wonder whether profits are high enough to stimulate and to nourish growth.

Company Profits

'Two things stand out quite clearly about company profits over the last decade. In the first place they fluctuate widely from one year to another. Secondly, profits as a proportion of national income have been falling.

'If you compare the five year period 1953-1957 with 1958-1962 the share of gross profits of companies as a percentage of gross domestic product has fallen nearly 7 per cent, from 16.5 to 15.4 per cent. If one allows for depreciation, as no doubt one should, the fall has been a good deal steeper. By contrast, over the same period, the share of wages and salaries has risen by nearly 2½ per cent from about 59½ per cent to nearly 61 per cent. I suggest that we should look with a little concern at these figures.

'An expanding economy is usually a profitable one. We want to see profits widely shared, as indeed they already are through pension funds, insurance companies, as well as among an increasing number of individuals. I want to see profits going up with other incomes – because I suspect that if profits don't go up, other incomes are not likely to go up either.

'We here would all agree that the role of profits in the economy needs to be more clearly stated and more fully understood throughout the country. In our economy it is in private enterprise that the growth points are to be found. It is private enterprise that carries the economy forward.

'What is required to make this mechanism tick is competition and profits. It is very important to recognize that profits are not a kind of lucky windfall, barely respectable except as objects of taxation. They are business incomes which have the important economic function of encouraging enterprise and steering it to the right activity.

'The search for profits leads to efficient working and cost reductions. And in competitive conditions there is much to be said for profits being high enough to give a generous reward to the successful and enterprising.

'No doubt this is good for those fortunate enough to earn the profits. But much more important, it is good for the rest of us who buy efficiently produced goods. And we shall certainly not have a lively, growing economy unless efficient and successful firms are seen to make good profits.

'These profits are also an essential source of new investment. Our economy may well be moving into a stage in which growth will demand much higher levels of investment than in the past. The rapid pace of scientific and technical advance means that we must be even quicker in applying the new, and scrapping the old.

'In a growing economy we shall clearly need more capital and more risk-taking. Ploughed-back profits must certainly form an essential part of a firm's investment. Nevertheless, I think it would be a highly retrograde step to go back to a system in which distributed profits were taxed more heavily than retained profits.

'In a market economy the market is the right place to decide where capital can best be invested. We need the greatest possible mobility of funds from industry to industry and from firm to firm, to follow and to accelerate changes in efficiency and competitive power.

'None of this is incompatible with the Chancellor's pledge – which is recalled in the terms of reference of NICKY – that if any undue growth in the aggregate of profits should result in restraint of earned incomes, that growth would itself be restrained by fiscal or other appropriate means.'

'Where, in all this, is the role of the banks? At home it is, as it has always been, your part to finance and to encourage innovation and enterprise. Not the least important of your functions today is the provision of credit in connection with international trade. As the Secretary of State responsible for the Export Credits Guarantee

Department I can, I think, regard myself also as something of a venerable City institution.

'We are certainly called upon at ECGD to combine integrity with resourcefulness; speed of action with calm in crises; clear untainted judgment with a sharp awareness of the follies and frailties of the world. Fellow institutions will recognize themselves in this description. This gathering will support me, I feel sure, in the work we are engaged in on the OECD to bring about, as between governments, a more comprehensive arrangement than we now have for controlling international competition on credit terms.

'We hope that the United Nations Trade Conference will prepare the way for an increase in the trade of the less developed half of the world. What these countries need most is help to help themselves by developing their economies and expanding their trade.

'In the long run their expansion will provide growing opportunities for our own trade with them. Looking forward it may seem a long run indeed. But over the last 200 years international trade has grown and widened beyond what your predecessors could have conceived possible.

'You who have held the purse strings all this time are the people who best know what changes and what progress it has brought. I should like to to remind you of what Emerson said:

"When all is done, the greatest amelioration of the world is selfish, huckstering trade."

'Administrators, reformers, politicians, need to remind themselves constantly of this. Bankers, of course, know it by instinct – especially overseas bankers. It is on this note that I should like to propose the toast of this unique institution.'

U.K. likely to remain largest market for N.Z.

—Mr. Edward Heath

'IN THE foreseeable future Britain is likely to remain the largest market in the world for New Zealand lamb, cheese, and butter. It is our policy that countries which export agricultural products to Britain will be assured of continued access to our market. We want New Zealand for her part to allow British manufacturers the opportunity to sell their goods to New Zealand.' This was said by Mr. Edward Heath, Secretary of State for Industry, Trade and Regional Development when he spoke at the New Zealand Society dinner in London on February 5.

Mr. Heath began by saying that New Zealand's farming was among the most efficient in the world. Her industry had grown dramatically. More people in New Zealand now worked in factories than on farms. The standard of living was among the highest in the world.

New Zealand's achievements were by no means all in the realm of material prosperity. She had a remarkable record of innovation – universal suffrage as early as 1893 – industrial arbitration, old age pensions, factory legislation, state insurance and medical service, were all achieved between 1890 and the outbreak of the first world war.

New Zealand was the first welfare state. She had continued in the lead. The proportion of her population which had a university education was among the highest in the world.

'It is not surprising that a nation so enterprising and inventive should in spite of its small numbers have given to humanity great figures in science, in the arts, in the world of action', Mr. Heath said. 'New Zealand has achieved a great deal. Britain is proud to have helped, not only by the emigrants who have gone out from here. We have provided for many years most of New Zealand's external capital, her biggest market and her biggest source of supply.

In two great wars New Zealand had earned her place in the world. Her interests in the problems of peace and stability in South East Asia were very close to our own and we welcomed the action which the New Zealand Government had taken in supporting Malaysia as a fellow member of the Commonwealth.

The Secretary of State went on to say that the Commonwealth was a vast and diverse group of nations. Each of them was developing its own personality, its own economic strength. In doing so each was contributing to world prosperity and stability. Britain was still the hub of trade between Commonwealth countries. Three quarters of this trade was done with us. But we recognized that the pattern of trade was changing.

In 1962 the Commonwealth countries as a whole did twice as much trade with the outside world as they did with each other. There were good reasons for this changing pattern. These small islands could not provide a market for more than a small proportion of the Commonwealth's growing output of food and raw materials. The Commonwealth countries had been developing markets elsewhere. On our side our exports had felt the impact as Commonwealth countries had built up new manufacturing industries of their own. We had also been building up new markets ourselves in the highly industrialized countries of Western Europe and in the United States. Our exports to the United States had doubled over 10 years. This performance in highly competitive markets demonstrated the enterprise of British exporters.

A prosperous trading relationship between the Commonwealth countries is to the great benefit of us all, he added, and it had to be maintained. But the changes in the Commonwealth's trading patterns demonstrated the vitality and the growth of the Commonwealth countries. We neither resented nor lamented such changes. But we recognized that the adjustments they required of us would sometimes cause difficulties.

'The basis of our trade with New Zealand before the war was that we guaranteed free entry for nearly all New Zealand's exports and we gave preferences for some of them.' he said. 'New Zealand gave preferences for most of our exports but not free entry. New Zealand exported agricultural products to us. We sent her our manufactures. Since then New Zealand has increased her output of manufactured goods and we have increased our output of agricultural products. New Zealand, a great agricultural country, wants to diversify her economy. Britain, a great manufacturing country, has also a large agricultural industry. Its output is not far short of that of New Zealand and Australia combined. Both of our countries live by trade. We understand New Zealand's anxiety to maintain her export markets. For our part we must look to our exports to maintain a population 20 times that of New Zealand in a country much the same size.'

Continuing, Mr. Heath said that Britain produced only about 10 per cent of its own butter. Butter prices fell in 1960. Britain introduced a system of quotas in 1962 primarily in the interests of New Zealand, our biggest supplier. This had increased New Zealand's income from her butter sales to us. 'Why is the British housewife in effect subsidizing the New Zealand farmer? The first answer is that New Zealand stood by us in difficulties. The second is that we hope New Zealand will be more understanding towards our own export trade. Our share of New Zealand's imports has been falling recently. In 1958 we supplied over 50 per cent of New Zealand's imports. In the first nine months of 1963 we supplied only 40 per cent. New Zealand has had recurrent balance of payments crises. She has maintained import controls with varying degrees of severity, since 1938. These have hit British exporters hardest because Britain is New Zealand's biggest supplier.'

It was sometimes argued that New Zealand's reserves represented less than 3 months of New Zealand's total imports. But our reserves, which were also the reserves of the whole Sterling Area, represented just under 3 months of our total imports. Yet we had lifted almost all our import restrictions. New Zealand prohibited the import of many goods. Others she restricted to very small amounts. These controls caused great problems for many of our traders. We had been heartened therefore to hear of the record levels of New Zealand's overseas earnings and the relaxations she had recently introduced in her import restrictions. 'I very much hope that some further relaxation will soon be possible. Our commercial relations could be on an even firmer basis if protection for New Zealand industry were limited to more reasonable tariffs. New Zealand is a very good market for many British goods which she does not yet make for herself. But many British traders whose goods are virtually excluded would also like to have opportunities to compete in the New Zealand market.' Concluding, he said, 'It is because the links between us are so close and strong that we can safely speak our minds to each other. I am sure that frankness between us will strengthen our relationship. I know that New Zealand recognizes the obligations and the responsibilities of the status she has attained. Her lifetime as a nation is still short – only 124 years. In that time much has been achieved. But New Zealand stands only on the threshold of opportunity. What she may accomplish may be foreseen from the height and the range of what she has already done.'

Performing Right Tribunal

Reference of the CEA: short particulars of decision

THE PERFORMING RIGHT TRIBUNAL publishes the following short particulars of the decision in a dispute with the Performing Right Society referred to it by the above-named Cinematograph Exhibitors' Association (the 'CEA' for short), in which Harold Fielding Ltd., Harold Davison Ltd., Mr. Vic Lewis and Mr. Larry Parnes joined as interested parties.

The Performing Right Society ('the PRS', for short) published a proposed tariff, to be known as 'Tariff LP', for licensing the use of copyright music, including the words or lyrics associated with it, performed at entertainments classified as concerts of light or 'popular' music, to apply only where the performance takes place on premises not otherwise covered by an appropriate licence.

Under that proposed tariff a fee was to be payable, calculated at the rate of 4 per cent on the actual gross takings at each concert to which it should apply, such takings to be periodically certified by a qualified accountant.

The CEA, supported to some extent by the interested parties, objected to the disclosure of gross takings which would be involved in this basis of calculation, and objected also to the rate of 4 per cent, which they contended was excessive beyond all comparison with other tariffs of a similar nature. It was their contention that a formula could be evolved whereby an adequate licence fee could be computed on a basis of notional takings. They also argued that the nature of 'popular' music at present in fashion was such that it accounted for a very minor part in the entertainment at the concerts classified as 'popular'.

The Tribunal, while accepting the contention that there should not be undue discrepancies between tariffs of similar kinds, rejected the latter argument, and without adopting the proposition that a tariff based on actual gross takings was better in principle than one based on an appropriate formula, nevertheless fixed the method of assessment of the licence fee in the present case at 2 per cent on actual gross takings, such takings to be provisionally paid after each concert at the rate of 2 per cent on 75 per cent of moneyholding capacity, subject to adjustment as a result of an annual audit.

The reason for so providing in this instance was the absence of any evidence in the nature of relevant figures upon which an appropriate formula for arriving at notional takings could be based.

An alternative method of payment was, however, provided for such applicants for a licence as should elect to adopt it for the entire period of the relative licence year. This method is for the licensee to pay at the rate of 1·75 per cent on the total moneyholding capacity of the premises for the concert in question, on condition of a display at the box-office in respect of each concert of the number and prices of the seats on offer.

The scheme embodied in the tariff in question was varied by the Tribunal accordingly. A copy of the Decision may be inspected at the offices of the Tribunal, 24 Kingsway, (6th Floor), London, W.C.2, during office hours (10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Mondays to Fridays).

Tariff application for an increase in import duty on polyethylene

THE BOARD OF TRADE announce that they are considering an application for an increase in the import duty on polyethylene.

A copy of the statement of the applicants' case will be made available to all interested parties who wish to make representations on the case provided that they give an undertaking in writing to treat the information as confidential and to allow their comments to be passed to the applicants for reply. Applications for copies of the statement of case should be made to the Board of Trade (Tariff Division), 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1, not later than February 21, 1964.

Applications for temporary exemption from import duty

THE BOARD OF TRADE are considering applications for the temporary exemption from import duty of the materials listed below on the grounds that these materials are not made in this country or the Commonwealth or the supply available from these sources is not substantial having regard to the existing United Kingdom demand.

Representations are invited from manufacturers in this country or agents of Commonwealth manufacturers who consider they are, or will be within a reasonable period, in a position to supply a substantial proportion of the United Kingdom demand for these materials, or who are interested in their future production.

Temporary exemptions come into effect on the operative date of the Treasury Order in which the materials are specified and normally continue until the end of the current calendar year, when they are reviewed.

Interested parties who wish to make representations should address them to Tariff Division, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1, preferably through a Trade Association, giving the respective reference shown below and stating whether their names may be passed to the applicants for temporary exemption. Representations should be received by February 28, 1964.

Tariff heading	Proposed definition for tariff purposes	Applied for as	Exemption required until	Reference
29.14	3β :11α-Dihydroxy-5α-pregn-16-en-20-one diacetate	As in previous column .	December 31, 1964	6128
29.42	(+) Lysergic acid . .	Acid-Lysergic monohydrate	December 31, 1964	2507
32.08	Glass powder, being fused silica powder.	Fused silica or fused quartz powder.	December 31, 1964	7642

Gold and currency reserves for January

H.M. TREASURY announced on February 2 that the gold and convertible currency reserves rose by £6 million to stand at £955 million on January 31.

COPYRIGHT ACT, 1956

PERFORMING RIGHT TRIBUNAL

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN pursuant to Rule 5 of the Performing Right Tribunal Rules, 1957-60, of an application to the Tribunal under Section 27 of the Copyright Act, 1956, by **The British Broadcasting Corporation of Broadcasting House, London, W.1.**

The application concerns a dispute between the **Corporation** and **Phonographic Performance Ltd., of Evelyn House, 62 Oxford Street, London, W.1** (the licensing body) as to the number of hours gramophone records may be broadcast each week in the Corporation's main home sound services.

Any organisation or person wishing to be made a party to the proceedings must apply to the undersigned by March 9, 1964.

B. J. D. STYLES,
Secretary.

Performing Right Tribunal,
24 Kingsway (6th Floor),
London, W.C.2.

NEW BOARD OF TRADE ADDRESSES

The list of Board of Trade addresses, including the new headquarters at 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1, is given on page 332 of this issue.

Application for the removal of import duty on used punched cards

THE BOARD OF TRADE give notice that they are considering an application for the removal of the import duty on:

> Cards, tapes and other articles on which data, designs or other information is recorded by means of perforated holes for use in statistical or other machines.

This definition includes the perforated paper and paper board cards for Jacquard and similar machines producing specialized industrial designs and such machines as, for example, calculating and accounting machines.

A statement of the applicants' case will be made available to all interested parties who wish to make representations on the matter provided that they are prepared to give an undertaking to treat the information contained therein as strictly confidential and to allow their comments to be passed to the applicants for reply. Requests for a statement of case, together with an undertaking in the terms set out above, should be addressed to the Board of Trade (Tariff Division), 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1, not later than February 21, 1964.

Official receiver appointments

THE BOARD OF TRADE announce the following Official Receiver appointments and revocations:

Mr. Ernest Charles Sherwood's appointment as Official Receiver for the Bankruptcy District of the County Court of Slough has been revoked. Mr. Rex George Goddard has been appointed Official Receiver for the Bankruptcy District of the County Court of Slough. The appointment of Mr. Rex George Goddard as Official Receiver for the Bankruptcy District of the County Courts of Chelmsford, Hertford, St. Albans and Southend has been revoked.

Mr. Frederick Leonard Sage has been appointed Official Receiver for the Bankruptcy District of the County Courts of Southend, Chelmsford, Hertford and St. Albans. His appointment as Assistant Official Receiver for the Bankruptcy District of the County Courts of Cambridge and Peterborough, the Bankruptcy District of the County Courts of Northampton, Bedford and Luton. the Bankruptcy District of the County Courts of Ipswich, Bury St. Edmunds and Colchester and the Bankruptcy District of the County Courts of Norwich, Great Yarmouth and Kings Lynn has been revoked.

The appointments of Mr. Walter Arthur Bishop and Mr. Reginald Basil Wood as Assistant Official Receivers for the Bankruptcy District of the County Courts of Aylesbury, Banbury, Chelmsford, Hertford, Newbury, Oxford, Reading, St. Albans, Slough and Southend have been revoked. The appointment of Mr. Albert Rout as an Assistant Official Receiver for the Bankruptcy District of the County Courts of Aylesbury, Banbury, Newbury, Oxford and Reading has been revoked.

Mr. Trevor John White has been appointed an Assistant Official Receiver for the Bankruptcy District of the County Courts of Reading, Aylesbury, Banbury, Newbury, Oxford and Slough.

Mr. Gwilym Thomas Evans' appointment as an Assistant Official Receiver for the Bankruptcy District of the County Courts of Croydon, Guildford, Kingston-upon-Thames and Slough has been revoked. The appointment of Mr. Stanley Pollard as an Assistant Official Receiver for the Bankruptcy District of the County Courts of Aylesbury, Banbury, Chelmsford, Hertford, Newbury, Oxford, Reading, St. Albans and Southend has been revoked.

All these appointments and revocations took effect on February 3.

Note:

These changes are consequential upon the division of the office in preparation for transfer to other locations later in the year.

Brighton Official Receiver: telephone number

THE TELEPHONE number of the Official Receiver in Bankruptcy - Brighton has been changed to: Brighton 64301/4.

Deputation from Fife at Board of Trade

A DEPUTATION led by the Convenor of the Fife County Council, representing the Council and the Boroughs of Cowdenbeath and Lochgelly and accompanied by four Fife M.P.'s, met Mr. Edward Heath, Secretary of State for Industry, Trade and Regional Development, on February 4. The Secretary of State was accompanied by Mr. David Price, Parliamentary Secretary at the Board of Trade, and Mr. J. A. Stodart, the joint Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Scotland.

The points made by the deputation included the need for the Board of Trade to aquire additional industrial sites in Fife and to provide more advanced factories. The deputation considered that there was inadequate progress in the provision of new industry in the area. They also stressed the need for additional re-training facilities and expressed their concern about the lack of opportunities for school leavers.

Mr. Heath congratulated the Council on the energy displayed in meeting their problems. He noted the points made relating to industrial sites and advanced factories and said he would take them into account in considering the Advance Factory Programme now under review. Mr. Heath said that he fully appreciated the need for industrial diversification and new employment opportunities in Fife. The Board of Trade would do all it could to this end, and he said that he would discuss with his colleagues the matters raised concerning re-training of labour.

£2m. new factory for Lanarkshire

The Scottish Council (Development and Industry) announce that Enfield Standard Power Cables Ltd. are to build a new factory at Cambuslang, Lanarkshire. It will employ about 350 workpeople and represent an investment of at least £2 million. Building work will start immediately, and the factory should be in production within a year.

£3m. expansion in South Wales

A £3 MILLION expansion programme over the next three years was announced in London on February 6 by Dunlop Semtex Ltd., the international flooring company of the Dunlop Group, at their main factory at Brynmawr, South Wales. Mr. G. Vaughan, works manager, said that three new buildings would be erected and completed by December of this year. To anticipate future developments an area of some 28 acres between the main factory and outlying units was to be levelled ready for further buildings as plans developed. He anticipated that the expansion plans would lead to an additional 350 workers being required by the end of 1966, increasing the labour force to 1,400.

Overseas, he continued, Semtex products were manufactured, either by subsidiary and associated companies, or under licence in most of Europe, the Commonwealth and also the Middle and Far East. Mr. H. J. Morton, general manager, reported that the firm had sold four 'package deals' valued at approximately £140,000 to overseas countries for the manufacture of plastic flooring without the heavy capital outlay involved in setting up the traditional tile manufacturing plant. This 'package deal' had been developed in association with Baker Perkins Ltd.

Broadsheet on Regional Measures

AT THE END of 1963 a new strategy was adopted towards regional planning. The White Papers on the North-East and on Central Scotland published in November proposed to select growth areas – i.e., those with the best growth prospects – and develop them as communities attractive both to live and work in, using them to raise the level of economic activity and employment in the region as a whole.

An outline of these measures and the development of Government distribution of industry policy is given in the latest broadsheet in the 'Looking Ahead' series, No. 14, 'Regional Measures.' It explains the causes of relatively high unemployment in some areas of Britain and Government action to promote economic development there, and draws attention to the need to apply the under-used resources of some regions to relieve labour shortages and higher costs in the South-East and Midlands, so that balanced growth may be achieved. Copies (free) may be obtained from Circulation Section (H), Central Office of Information, Hercules Road, London, S.E.1.

Imports from China during 1964

IN Notice to Importers No. 1064 dated February 8, the Board of Trade announced arrangements for the licensing of imports from China in 1964. Notice to Importers No. 1048 gave preliminary information about the licensing arrangements for imports from China in 1964. The present Notice lists in Annex B all the established quotas with the exception of manufactures of cotton, linen and man-made fibres separately covered by Notice No. 1044 (see *Board of Trade Journal* of August 16, 1963 page 331).

Open individual licences will continue to be issued with respect to eggs and egg products and licences to the full value requested will be granted for the goods listed in Annex A.

Applications for licences against the home retention quota for cotton or rayon yarn and cloth can be considered from previous licence holders only. The re-export quota for cotton cloth and the silk piece-goods quota will also be allocated predominantly on a past trade basis although it may be possible to make provision for new applicants.

For the remaining items, subject to the reservations made under paragraph four of the interim Notice, applications for licences will be considered on the basis of evidence of firm offers by the Chinese export corporations and subsequent acceptance by the applicant. As licences will not be issued in excess of quotas, applicants are advised to ascertain whether a portion of the quota can be reserved on their behalf before concluding contracts. It should be noted that this procedure will also apply with respect to the increase in the frozen rabbit quota (raised from £300,000 for 1963 to £450,000 for the current year) as well as to applications to import goods not covered by established quotas.

Applications for licences against the fabric quotas referred to in paragraph three above should be sent to reach the Import Licensing Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, Old Bailey, London, E.C.4., not later than February 19, 1964.

ANNEX A

Goods for which licences will be issued on application to the full value requested.

Menthol crystals.
Sea grass manufactures (excluding artificial flowers, fruit or foliage).
Certain ivory manufactures and lacquerware not elsewhere specified.
Canned oranges (including clementines, mandarins and tangerines).
Nuts in shell or shelled.
Preserved ginger.
Millet.
Chinese food specialities, not elsewhere specified, including the following:
Soup powder, noodles, oyster sauce, chilli sauce, fried rice, soya sauce, rice sticks, gourmet powder, spiced bran dough, water chestnuts, bamboo shoots.
Embroidered linen handkerchiefs.

ANNEX B

Quotas for imports from China during 1964

	Value £'000
FOOD	
Butter	100 (a)
Fish:	
Fresh, frozen or preserved, *other than* packed in airtight containers	300
Packed in airtight containers	25
Caviare and other fish roes, and fish paste	25
Fruit:	
Canned pineapple	150
Canned fruit, *other than* oranges, pineapples, strawberries, raspberries, plums, apples and Chinese specialities	100
Fruit, dried	25
Fruit juice	25
Meat and meat products, frozen or in airtight containers:	
Rabbit, frozen	450
Poultry	150
Other	250
Milk, processed	25
Vegetables, canned or dried, *other than* Chinese specialities, cauliflowers and onions in brine, and canned tomatoes	50
Vegetables and fruit, frozen, *other than* peas, strawberries and raspberries	25
TEXTILES AND APPAREL	
Carpets, hand knotted	750
Cotton bath mats	25
Cotton or rayon yarns and piece-goods:	
For retention on the home market	150 (b)
For processing and re-export	1,500 (b)
Footwear	100
Gloves of all kinds	125
Headgear (including hat bodies, hoods and shapes) not made wholly or partly of wool or felt	655
Silk apparel, *other than* gloves, stockings, socks and headgear	80
Silk manufactures *other than* apparel, yarns and piece-goods	20
Silk piece-goods for retention on the home market	650
Silk yarns	25
Woollen knitwear *other than* gloves, stockings and socks	35
Woollen piece-goods	10
OTHER COMMODITIES	
Artificial flowers, fruit and foliage	25
Basketware of cane, wicker or willow	6
Basketware (*other than* of cane, wicker or willow) and manufactures of raffia and straw	750
Brushes of all kinds	100
Buttons	25
Chemicals and pharmaceuticals (subject to type):	
Chemicals	250
Pharmaceuticals	150
Clocks	50
Cutlery	25
Enamelware	10
Fancy goods *other than* artificial flowers, fruit and foliage, pottery, silk manufactures, jewellery and toys	250
Furniture	250
Glassware, table, of which not more than £30,000 for decorated glassware	40
Goatskins, semi-tanned and leather	100
Hardware (nuts, bolts, padlocks, etc.)	100
Hurricane lamps	5
Jewellery, including imitation jewellery	50
Leather goods, *other than* footwear, gloves and sports goods	100
Mirrors	25
Musical instruments, subject to type	100
Playing cards	25
Pottery, of which not more than £90,000 for ornamental pottery	100
Scientific instruments	35
Sewing machines	25
Sports goods, toys and games:	
Sports goods	40
Toys and games, *other than* playing cards	210
Stationery:	
Artists' materials *other than* brushes, pencils and crayons	25
Pencils and crayons	15
Other stationery requisites and paper manufactures, subject to type	100
Tyres and tubes	10
Vacuum flasks	25
Woodware, domestic, *other than* furniture	30

(a) Quota year runs from April 1, 1963, to March 31, 1964.
(b) Annual rates. In order to bring these quotas on to a calendar year basis – they have hitherto run from March 1 to end February – licences on this occasion will cover ten months only.

Categorization of imports of cotton textiles from Hong Kong

THE Cotton Board announced on February 7 that, following negotiations with representatives of the Hong Kong textile cotton industry, full agreement had now been reached over the categorization of cotton textile exports to Britain. Representatives of the British and Hong Kong Governments took part in the discussions and were kept informed of subsequent interchanges. The detailed arrangements have been communicated by the Cotton Board to the main sectional associations in the cotton industry.

The effect of the arrangements is that all exports of cotton products from January 1, 1964, shall be classified into 34 separate categories, including three for yarn, 15 for piece-goods and 16 for made-ups and garments. So far as piece-goods and made-up goods are concerned, 18 of the 31 categories are immediately affected. In six of these the new controlled level will be 115 per cent of the

1963 performance, whilst in a further eight categories the permitted level will be 130 per cent of 1963 shipments. Special arrangements have been agreed for four further sensitive categories. So far as the remaining 16 categories are concerned, no restrictions are to be brought into force at the present time, but the new arrangements provide that similar restrictions may be imposed for 1965 on any one category in which exports reach the equivalent of three million square yards or more during 1964.

As regards cotton yarns, upon which there is already an overall limitation of 6.3 million lbs. a year, it has been agreed that not more than 81.5 per cent of this total quantity may be shipped annually as folded yarn and that not more than 5 per cent may be exported as processed yarn.

For the purpose of bringing the new arrangements into force 1964 is to be regarded as a transitional year, and only 50 per cent of the total 1964 cotton quota will be affected by the categorization scheme. For 1965 the new arrangements will apply to the whole of the annual quota.

The Cotton Board consider that the present arrangement, which in effect is a modification of the cotton undertaking between the Hong Kong and the United Kingdom Governments, represents, together with similar arrangements being negotiated with other exporting countries, a practical and constructive step towards greater stability in the British domestic market. It should inspire greater confidence and provide a firmer basis for the future. The Cotton Board accordingly feel it right to place on record their appreciation of the realistic and co-operative attitude displayed throughout the negotiations by Hong Kong.

Further details about the arrangements can be obtained from The Cotton Board, Royal Exchange, Manchester 2. (Tel. Blackfriars 2573).

British commercial representatives in India, Jamaica and Australia

THE BOARD OF TRADE announce that Mr. J. N. McKelvie, at present the Principal British Trade Commissioner in Kingston, Jamaica, has been appointed as the Principal British Trade Commissioner in Calcutta, India. He is to take up his appointment in April 1964. Mr. McKelvie is to be succeeded in Kingston by Mr. M. E. Browne, at present the British Trade Commissioner in Adelaide. An announcement about this appointment will be made at a later date.

Developments in Anglo-Russian trade

AT THE annual meeting of the Russian Section of the London Chamber of Commerce, on January 29, Mr. J. D. Scott, Chairman of the Section, announced that Britain's exports to Russia had increased by 32 per cent in comparison with last year, and he said that an even greater rise in trade between the two countries may take place this year as a result of a trade mission which Russia would be sending in the early summer, at the invitation of the Birmingham and London Chambers of Commerce.

Mr. Scott said that he could give no definite date for the arrival of the trade mission, but that it would probably be in late June or early July. This would be just over two months after the signing of the new Trade Agreement between Russia and Britain. A successful conclusion to those talks would give unique significance to the arrival of the mission.

British trade mission for Poland

LORD EBBISHAM, a Past President of the London Chamber of Commerce will lead a Working Mission to Poland this month as a further follow up to the larger mission he led to Poland three years ago. Mr. Edward Heath's recent statement in the House of Commons that quota restrictions on the import of a number of types of manufactured goods from Eastern European countries would be removed points to greater trading possibilities between Britain and Poland.

The mission will leave for Poland on February 16 and return on February 26. Its purpose will be to find ways and means of increasing Anglo-Polish trade and to demonstrate Britain's active interest in a market which is receiving increasing attention from other industrial European countries. The mission will have discussions with the appropriate Polish authorities on a number of specific difficulties confronting Anglo-Polish trade at present, and are likely to include credit and finance, exchange of technical know-how and Anglo-Polish industrial co-operation.

Electronics and automation mission from Switzerland

THE EXPORT COUNCIL for Europe, in co-operation with the Electronic Engineering Association, is expecting to be able to make arrangements for a party of between 15 and 20 Swiss technical directors and/or works managers to spend ten days visiting British factories and installations where automation is in operation. The Swiss industries which are at present planned to be included are those covering watchmaking, chemicals, steel, power supply, chocolate and confectionery manufacture, and bottling and canning.

The purpose of the mission is two-fold, to draw the attention of British manufacturers to present and future opportunities in the Swiss market and to enable the visitors to see British automation equipment and devices actually in use and to assess their suitability and cost.

Changes in Switzerland's social and economic structure in recent years have drawn attention to the need for more machinization in the specialized industries responsible for the bulk of Switzerland's important export trade. Acute shortage of manpower, brought about by the competition of West Germany for Italian labour and by current industrial development in southern Italy whence manpower was formerly obtainable, has encouraged mechanization in Swiss farming, building and civil engineering and has also stimulated the progressive introduction of automation in factory production.

Swiss industry, however, primarily geared for export within certain categories of manufacture, is not itself well equipped to produce the specialist types of electronic devices required for automation, and must therefore import them.

Types of equipment of interest to Swiss industry include: electronic machine control equipment, electronic switching and associated equipment, industrial electronic control and processing (including resistance welding) and associated equipment, electronic measurement, electronic devices for power applications, and industrial television.

Present plans for the mission's programme include provision for visits to users of automation equipment in this country, particularly where there is specialization for purposes similar to those required by the Swiss manufacturing groups listed above.

The date chosen for the visit, i.e. May 28-June 6, will also afford opportunity for inspection of British products and methods, on display at the IEA (Instruments Electronics Automation) Exhibition in London at the end of May.

Firms interested in associating themselves with the mission's programme should direct inquiries to the Export Council for Europe, 21 Tothill Street, S.W.1, or to the Electronic Engineering Association, 61 Green Street, W.1.

New moves in Australian - British trade

THE British Action Council which was mentioned by Mr. Edward Heath, Secretary of State for Industry, Trade and Regional Development, during his speech at the Australia Club dinner on January 30 (see *Board of Trade Journal* of February 7, 1963, page 251), held its inaugural meeting on February 3 and elected Mr. A. B. C. Harrison, M.P., as its vice-chairman. The chairman of the Council, Lord Baillieu is at present in Australia. The Council considered and agreed terms of reference and decided to hold a further meeting shortly.

The British and Australian Action Councils are being set up to foster and encourage friendship and understanding between the communities of Australia and Britain, and, in particular, to promote reciprocal trade and economic co-operation. The decision to establish the Councils was made at discussions held in Australia last year between British and Australian representatives of The Federation of Commonwealth Chambers of Commerce, The Associated Chambers of Manufacturers of Australia and The Australian-British Trade Association.

Further information about the British Action Council can be obtained from the United Kingdom Committee of the Federation of Commonwealth Chambers of Commerce, 68 Queen Street, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 7211).

The Board of Trade

1, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1 (Telephone: Abbey 7877) (Telex No. 25955) (T.A.: 'Boneblack, Parl., London'.)

Secretariat. – 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. (Abbey 7877; Telex 25955.)

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Official Receiver for London (North and South Suburban): City Gate House, 39/45 Finsbury Square, London, E.C.2. (Monarch 0121.)

Board of Trade Advisory Committee. – Gavrelle House, 14 Bunhill Row, London, E.C.1. (Monarch 4071.)

'Board of Trade Journal.' – 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. (Abbey 7877, Ext. 2654; Telex 25955.)

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Companies (Winding-up) Department. – Inveresk House, 346 Strand, London, W.C.2. T.A.: 'Concluding, Rand, London.' (Temple Bar 7733.)

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Export Publicity and Fairs Branch. – Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1. (Trafalgar 8855; Telex 25955.)

Export Services Branch. – Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. T.A.: 'Exserbra, London, E.C.4.' (City 5757; Telex 25977.)

Export Service Bulletin Section. – Room H.35, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. T.A.: 'Exserbra, London, E.C.4.' (City 5757 Ext. 433; Telex 25977.)

Films Branch. – 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. (Abbey 7877; Telex 25955.)

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Parliamentary Branch. – 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. (Abbey 7877; Telex 25955.)

Patent Office and Industrial Property Department. – 25 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2. T.A.: 'Patoff, Westcent, London.' (Holborn 8721.) 51 Regent House, Cannon Street, Manchester, 4. (Blackfriars 3759.)

Regional Development Division. – 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. (Abbey 7877; Telex 25955.)

Registry of Business Names. – Companies House, 55/71 City Road, London, E.C.1. (Clerkenwell 9393.)

Solicitor's Department. – 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. T.A.: 'Botlegal, Parl, London.' (Sullivan 3400; Telex 25955.)

Standard Weights and Measures Department. – 26 Chapter Street, London, S.W.1. (Victoria 7032.)

Statistics Division. – 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. (Sullivan 3400; Telex 25955.)

Tariff Division. – 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. (Abbey 7877; Telex 25955.)

Government Publications

required by customers in London may be obtained quickly from

H.M. Stationery Office, 432 Oxford Street, W.1, or York House, Kingsway, W.C.2

NEW BOOKS

An appraisal of the European Free Trade Association

THE EARLY days of the European Free Trade Association were marked – like the preliminary negotiations – by the publication of numerous booklets and pamphlets, descriptive and polemical, such as almost always accompany the birth of an international or regional association; and there were also one or two more comprehensive or extensive appraisals, such as F. V. Meyer's *The Seven* (Barrie & Rockliff, 1960) and Miriam Camps's *The European Free Trade Association* (P.E.P., 1959). Since that time it has been EFTA itself which provided the most comprehensive service of published information on its own activities, mainly through the regular publication of the *Annual Report of the European Free Trade Association* and the monthly *EFTA Bulletin*, and also in such occasional publications as its report last year entitled *Stockholm Convention Examined* (all these EFTA publications are available direct from its Secretariat at the address given below). These have been supplemented through the years by some 'domestic' official publications of its member countries (Austria, Denmark, Great Britain, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland and the associate member Finland), of which the Board of Trade's *European Free Trade Association Compendium for the Use of Exporters* (HMSO, 1960) is an important example. With the publication this week of **The European Free Trade Association Today and Tomorrow**, the Council of EFTA makes available the first comprehensive report for some time by an independent body on its activities and progress. This report was prepared originally by Business International Inc. for a conference of businessmen in Geneva last December. It is issued now under the auspices of EFTA because the Council believed that its impartial appraisals would be of particular value to firms and individuals with an interest in the trade of this large free trade area. The opening chapter describes the Association's organization and the machinery of co-operation, consultation and complaint, together with a summary of the events leading up to the present situation in EFTA. Subsequent chapters examine in some detail the working of the programme for the elimination of tariffs on industrial goods, the rules of competition, and other factors such as revenue duties, internal taxes and differences in standards. The report concludes with an account of the structure of trade in the EFTA market, accompanied by an appendix of statistical tables, and with a brief discussion of the problems which now lie ahead of the Association. Copies, at 17s. 6d. each, may be obtained by members of chambers of commerce through their Chamber; and otherwise at the same price from the EFTA Secretariat, 32 Chemin des Colombettes, Geneva.

The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development's *Reviews of Manpower and Social Policies* examine certain aspects of these policies either to stimulate action within the countries concerned or to enable others to benefit from their experience. **Labour Market Policy in Sweden** (72p.) is the first subject in this series of country reviews. It consists of a report by the Swedish National Labour Market Board on the policy in, and the organization of, the labour market; and on measures and means for the implementation of that policy, together with a similar report by two OECD examiners from other member countries and a final summary by the OECD Manpower and Social Affairs Committee. Copies: 6s. from HM Stationery Office and Government bookshops.

The first edition of an Indian **Guide to Current Agricultural Statistics** was published in 1954, and there have since been numerous changes in the scope of various publications mentioned and a number of new books have appeared. To meet these changes, the Ministry of Food and Agriculture has now issued a revised edition of the work, which examines in detail all statistical publications covering the Indian agricultural economy. Each chapter of the revised edition considers the statistics of one broad subject – area and production of crops, commodity statistics, agricultural prices, etc. – and gives a detailed description of the coverage and limitations of the various annuals and monographs available. Copies: 10s. from the Manager of Publications, Government of India, Delhi 8.

Conditions of Contract governing contracts placed by the Central Purchase Organization of the Government of India, has been issued (44 pages) by the Department of Supply of the Ministry of Economic and Defence Co-ordination. Rate contracts, running contracts and contracts for supply of particular types of equipment are dealt with. Copies: 1s. 4d. from Manager of Publications, Government of India, Delhi 8.

The Statistical Office of the European Communities has issued a fourth edition of **Basic Statistics of the Community**. This very useful pocketbook of 166 pages contains many tables of comparative figures for the individual countries of the European Common Market and of EFTA, of Spain, USSR, United States, and Canada, under the general headings of population, national product, agriculture, energy, industry, transport, external trade, and standard of living. There are also tables showing trends of major economic indicators of the six Common Market countries, supplementary statistics on iron and steel showing the trends from 1952 to 1962 in the Community, and, a new feature, supplementary statistics in the social field (employment, earnings, family expenditure, social security). More space has been given in this edition to data on energy and on steel so as to include results previously given in the Statistical Office's annual *Memento de Statistique – Energie, Sidérugie*, which is no longer to be issued. Copies: 6s. (by post 6s. 6d. from HM Stationery Office and Government bookshops.

The High Authority of the European Coal and Steel Community announced in the introduction to the 11th *General Report on the Activities of the Community* (covering February 1962 to March 1963) that they planned to publish a special study assembling the main data regarding the economic, social and technological trends in the Common Market and its component industries. This study is now available in a French language edition entitled **C.E.C.A. 1952-1962: Résultats, Limites, Perspectives.** The first part of the report examines the development of the coal and steel industries in the Community, and contains many statistical tables. The second part deals with the ECSC's economic and social policy and problems. The final section of the 644-page report is devoted to an estimate of ECSC's achievements and a statement of the problems facing the Community at the end of its first 10 years of existence. Copies: 36s. (by post, 38s. 3d.) from HM Stationery Office and Government bookshops.

In June 1963 a six-man delegation from the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research and Aslib visited scientific libraries and technical information centres in the Soviet Union. They have now published their report, **Scientific and Technical Information in the Soviet Union.** The main body of the report has chapters on exchange of literature, publishing in the USSR, information methods for patents, and industrial, scientific and technical information services. The work of the All-Union Institute for Scientific and Technical Information, the State Committee for the Co-ordination of Scientific Research and other state organizations is described. Appendices set out in detail the information on which the main work is based. Copies: free from the Library, DSIR, State House, High Holborn, London, W.C.1.

INDEX INQUIRIES

Inquiries about the detailed contents of the Journal *(dates on which particular articles, etc., were published) should for convenience be made to the Board of Trade Library (Sullivan 3400, Ext. 3038) who compile the half-yearly index to the Journal.*

It has long been common for academic, professional and other institutions to exchange their own publications for those of other similar bodies. Several recent agreements have facilitated some exchange procedures and now Unesco, always active in matters of this kind, has brought out a third edition of its **Handbook on the International Exchange of Publications** (768p.). The first part gives general advice (in four languages) to those intending to participate in exchange schemes; the second part is a list of bodies and their publications available for exchange, arranged primarily under country and then in broad subject groups. Copies: 38s. 6d. (by post 40s. 9d.), from HM Stationery Office and Government bookshops.

The new edition of **Stores of the World: Buyers and Buying Agents** (Newman Books, 147s.) has been enlarged to include 4,855 stores and other retail outlets such as supermarkets, voluntary chains and international buying organizations as well as over 350 British and United States buying agents. This edition (in which unfortunately the date is not given) aims at covering the world in 450 pages; of these Europe has 77 pages, Africa 49, Asia and Asia Minor 23, Australasia 34, and the Americas 180, of which 120 are for the United States. Great Britain is in the Buying Agents' section only, being covered in the companion work *Stores and Shops Retail Directory of the United Kingdom.*

Other publications

FBI REGISTER OF BRITISH MANUFACTURERS 1964. 1234 pages. Thomas Skinner & Co. (Publishers) Ltd., St. Alphage House, Fore Street, London, E.C.2. 50s. (Members of the Federation of British Industries, 30s.)

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS IN BRITAIN 1964. Touring Edition. 376 pages. Britsih Travel and Holidays Association, Queen's House, 64-65 St. James's Street, London S.W.1. 6s., by post 7s.

MERCANTILE YEAR BOOK AND DIRECTORY FOR EXPORTERS 1964. 1416 pages. Lindley-Jones and Brother Ltd., 52 Bishopsgate, London E.C.2. 63s.

SKINNER'S COTTON AND MAN-MADE FIBRES DIRECTORY OF THE WORLD 1964. 943 pages. Thomas Skinner & Co. (Publishers) Ltd., 44 Brazenose Street, Manchester 2. 85s.

Questions asked and answered in Parliament

Below is a selection of Parliamentary answers of interest to trade and industry

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 4

Pottery quotas with the Eastern Area

In reply to a question about the annual quotas for china and earthenware tableware in current agreements with the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the other Socialist countries of Eastern Europe, Mr. Edward Heath, Secretary of State for Industry, Trade and Regional Development said that we have a quota of £15,000 for the importation of United Kingdom china and earthenware into the USSR for the eighteen months ending June 30, 1964. There were no specific quotas for the importation of china and earthenware into other Eastern European countries but such trade could take place under the various miscellaneous quotas. Details of quotas established for imports of such goods into the United Kingdom were given in *Hansard* of February 4 (columns 139 and 140).

Local authority loans

Asked if he would introduce legislation to enable the benefits under the Local Employment Act to apply to local authorities, the Secretary of State replied that a local authority carrying on an undertaking which provided employment in a development district was already eligible for assistance under the Local Employment Acts. It would however normally not be appropriate to offer assistance by way of loan since local authorities already had access to the Public Works Loans Board.

British Lion Films Co.

The debate on the British Lion Films Co. Ltd., to which the Secretary of State replied, is reported in *Hansard* of February 4 (columns 1059-1115).

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 5

Yield on capital investment

IN REPLY to a question asking what was the estimated yield on capital investment in respect of industry, other than heavy and agricultural, in the United Kingdom, the Secretary of State said that the average rate of return on assets of manufacturing companies (excluding those classified to metal manufacture and shipbuilding and marine engineering) whose shares are quoted on a United Kingdom stock exchange was 13 per cent in 1962.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 6

EFTA Development Committee

The Secretary of State was asked whether he would make a statement about the work of the European Free Trade Association's Economic Development Committee. In reply Mr. Edward du Cann, Minister of State, Board of Trade, said that the function of this Committee was to promote economic development co-operation among Member States. At its first meeting in November it made arrangements for Members to exchange information about their experience in regional development and techniques of financing industry. Work was also set in hand on several projects to assist the development of the Portuguese economy. Finland had asked for advice on certain matters, including export promotion.

Supply of wallpaper

The Secretary of State was asked a number of questions as to what action he was taking on the Monopolies Commission Report on the supply of wallpaper. In reply he said that his department was in touch with the Wall Paper Manufacturers Ltd. to see how far they were prepared to co-operate in giving effect to the recommendations of the Monopolies Commission.

North American firms in Scotland

In reply to a questioner who asked how many applications had been made by firms in the United States and Canada over the past three months for assistance under the terms of the Local Employment Acts of 1960 and 1963, with a view to their establishing industry in Scotland, the Minister of State said that two such firms had applied in the last three months. In addition, several firms with North American connections, already established in Scotland, had applied during the same period.

Employment in Scotland

A questioner asked how many industrialists had made firm commitments in the last nine months to develop in Scotland; how many jobs were likely to result; and to what extent the new jobs would offset the number to be lost. In reply the Secretary of State said that there were 158 commitments, which were estimated to provide jobs for some 14,600 people. He could not say how many jobs would be lost.

Office employment in S.E. England

Asked if he would take legislative power to prevent the continued concentration of office employment in the South-East of England, the Secretary of State said that the Government took a number of measures last year to discourage the undue concentration of office employment in Central London. They were set out in the White Paper 'London – Employment: Housing: Land'. They must now be given time to work.

In reply to a further question concerning what discussions he had recently had with industry and commerce on the question of the concentration of office development in South-East England, he said: 'None. The Location of Offices Bureau which was set up by the Government last year, has the specific task of discussing with industry and commerce the possibility of moving office employment out of Central London.'

Assistance for Durgapur plant

A questioner asked the Secretary of State if he would make a statement on the assistance given to the consortium for the building of the Durgapur plant in India; and whether help was sought for quotations for other steelworks plant. In reply the Minister of State said: 'A British Government loan of £15m was made in 1958 to cover part of the foreign exchange cost for the building of Durgapur steelworks by a British consortium, and a further loan of £22m was made in 1962 for the extension of these works by British manufacturers. Steelworks plant manufacturers have sought help from the Export Credits Guarantee Department in quoting for major projects in other countries. The Department has already issued financial guarantees covering steelworks contracts to a value exceeding £30m in all, and is currently offering further guarantees for this purpose.'

Cinematograph Films Council Policy

The Secretary of State was asked on how many occasions his department had rejected the advice of the Cinematograph Films Council in the last five years; what were the subjects involved; and why he had rejected it in the case of the future of the British Lion Company. In reply he said the Council's advice on an issue of policy had not been followed on two occasions in the last five years. He had explained to the House on February 4 why he could not follow their advice on British Lion.

British aircraft exports promotion sales

The Secretary of State was asked what assistance he offered in promoting the sales of British aircraft abroad; and whether he was satisfied that the facilities which he had provided for the export of British aircraft were comparable with those provided by the Governments of other countries competing in the same markets. In reply the Minister of State said that exporters could call on the services of the Export Services Branch and the Commercial Relations and Export Department of the Board of Trade, and of Commercial Officers and Service and Supply Attachés at Embassies and High Commissions overseas. The full support of the credit guarantee facilities of the Export Credits Guarantee Department was available. He was satisfied that all those services compared favourable with those provided by other Governments.

Trade with Saudi Arabia

Asked what steps he was taking to increase trade with Saudi Arabia, the Minister of State replied: 'Since the resumption of diplomatic

relations with Saudi Arabia a year ago there has been a Commercial Officer at the Embassy in Jedda. After a preliminary visit by an officer from the Board of Trade in November, the Council for Middle East Trade sent a mission to Saudi Arabia in December. Its report was published a week ago (see *Board of Trade Journal*, February 7, page 290), and should prove a valuable document for manufacturers considering entering this very promising market. I am inviting the Saudi Minister of Commerce to visit Britain with some senior officials in a few months' time.'

Balance of imports and exports

The Secretary of State was asked in view of the fact that in the first quarter of 1963 imports were running ahead of exports at the rate of £36m per month, by the second quarter this had increased to £47m, the third quarter to £53m, and by the final quarter the deficit was averaging £60m per month, and that the trade deficit for 1963 was £588m, compared with £538m in 1962, what action he proposed to take to reverse this trend. In reply the Minister of State said: 'A sharp rise in exports is to be expected during a period of rapid economic expansion. The important point is that exports should continue to rise steadily so that over a period the trade account contributes to maintaining the balance of payments in equilibrium. The Government's policies are designed to secure this. The deficit quoted by the Hon. Member is, of course, vastly greater than the visible trade deficit in the balance of payments, which amounted to £28m in the first nine months of last year.'

Resale price maintenance

In answer to questions about resale price maintenance, the Secretary of State said he had received about 600 communications since the announcement of H.M. Government's intention to abolish the system of resale price maintenance. Those from traders, about three-quarters of the total, were mostly opposed to abolition of resale price maintenance. Those from other members of the public were mainly in favour of H.M. Government's proposals.

The Secretary of State said he would bear in mind the safeguarding of prices when these were maintained in order to include service to the goods, replacement of defective parts and loss caused by defect as the Consumers' Council suggest should be made an obligation on manufacturers, when framing his proposals.

In reply to a further question, the Secretary of State said that in the year ended September, 1963, retail sales of goods subject and not subject to resale price maintenance were, broadly, £5,000m and £8,000m respectively. It was not possible for him to ascertain the average retail margin on the whole field of goods subject to resale price maintenance.

Debate on Commonwealth trade

The debate on Commonwealth trade, technical assistance and Commonwealth links, which was opened by Sir Alec Douglas-Home, the Prime Minister, and wound up by Mr. Edward Heath, Secretary of State for Industry, Trade and Regional Development, will be found in Hansard, columns 1356-1484.

Flammable Nightwear

Representatives of the clothing and textile trades and of other interested bodies met officials of the Home Office on February 6 to discuss the possibility of making regulations under the Consumer Protection Act, 1961, to prohibit the sale of highly flammable nightwear. The meeting discussed a number of problems such as the standard of non-flammability to be adopted, the availability of fabric complying with such a standard and the range of garments to be covered.

It will be necessary for many of the organizations represented to consult their constituent bodies or to hold meetings of committees before they can send the Home Office their considered views on the matters discussed. It was made clear by the Home Office that it is their intention to proceed as quickly as possible with the examination of this problem.

Industrial Automation Group inaugurated

A DRIVE to increase automation in British industry, in particular the small-unit industries, is to be made by the fifty-two Industrial Research Associations in this country who have formed an Industrial Automation Group. This was announced at a press conference held to inaugurate the formation of the group in London on January 6. The group has set itself the following objectives: To help all Research Association set up automation sections; to formulate automation projects or their components which are of common interest to several Research Associations and would benefit by joint action; to negotiate with the Government for special financial support on behalf of the Research Associations to promote automation projects; to assist Research Associations in utilizing each others specialist facilities relating to automation; and to provide a means whereby any desirable collaborative activity between Research Associations, with a bearing on automation, can be developed.

The first meeting of the Industrial Automation Group was held in December 1963 and a start was made on formulating projects suitable for collaboration between Research Associations. Such projects will be based initially on current work in the Research Associations.

In addition a programme of new industrial automation projects is being prepared. Applications will be made to the Government for special financial support to assist Research Associations in undertaking operational surveys which will assist the promotion of automation in the industries they serve. These industries represent over 60 per cent of manufacturing industry in the United Kingdom.

Dr. D. W. Hill, vice-chairman of the Committee of Directors of Research Associations, said there was great scope for interchange of information on developments and likely lines of future extension of automation between a wide range of industries.

Mr. S. S. Carlisle, the director of the British Scientific Instrument Research Association, and chairman of the group, said the group would aim at promoting automation within the industries concerned, using each association's special knowledge and experience.

How overseas press correspondents can help exporters

A REVISED version of the booklet 'Overseas Press Correspondents in London: How they and industry can help each other' has been published by the Board of Trade.

It explains how trade associations and individual firms, if assisted by the right material and facilities, can gain valuable publicity by disseminating information which is both of interest to their audience and of value to British exporters. Many suggestions are made on how to set about it, and there is a full list of the names and addresses of foreign Press representatives in and around London.

The booklet is being distributed with the co-operation of a number of industrial and advertising bodies. Copies can be obtained free of charge from the Export Publicity and Fairs Branch, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1.

Dealers in securities

THE FOLLOWING changes have taken place during January in the list of Exempted Dealers in Securities under Section 16 of the Prevention of Fraud (Investments) Act, 1958:

Change of address:	Arbuthnot, Latham & Co. Ltd.
Delete:	10 Old Jewry, London, E.C.2.
Insert:	37 Queen Street, London, E.C.4.
Delete:	*Bates (Edward Bates & Sons).* Sir Geoffrey Voltelin Bates, Bart., M.C., Philip Edward Bates, Cunard Building, Liverpool.
Change of name:	
Delete:	Consolidated Gold Fields of South Africa Ltd., The.
Insert:	Consolidated Gold Fields Ltd.
Insert:	Ralli Brothers (Bankers) Ltd., Ralli House, St. Paul's Churchyard, London, E.C.4.
Change of address:	Ralli Brothers Ltd.,
Delete:	25 Finsbury Circus, London, E.C.2.
Insert:	Ralli House, St. Paul's Churchyard, London, E.C.4.

The economy: selected indicators

Series expressed as index numbers and seasonally adjusted except where otherwise shown

	GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (expenditure estimates)	INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION	CONSUMERS' INCOME AND EXPENDITURE				FIXED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE					CHANGES IN STOCKS			
			Personal disposable income	Total consumers' expenditure		Retail sales	Total	Selected components				Total	Selected components		
								Manufacturing industry	Distributive and service industries	Dwellings	Public sector excluding dwellings		Manufacturing industry	Wholesalers	Retailers
	at 1958 prices		at current prices		at 1958 prices	at 1961 prices	at 1958 prices					at 1958 prices			
Base of index	1958	1958	1958	1958	1958	1961	1958	1958	1958	1958	1958	series shown in £ million			
Value in base year, £m.	19,968	—	16,038	15,212	15,212	9,095	3,486	922	699	591	1,205				
1959	103	105	106	105	104	95	108	94	114	113	109	+174	+ 73	+15	+49
1960	108	112	114	110	108	98	118	110	125	129	114	+592	+520	+48	+37
1961	111	114	121	115	111	100	129	130	133	137	121	+297	+230	+36	+ 4
1962	112	115	125	121	112	101	127	119	126	140	124	+113	+ 33	+22	+40
1963						103									
1962															
2nd quarter	113	115	124	122	112	100	128	123	129	141	124	+ 49	+ 32	— 2	— 8
3rd quarter	112	116	126	122	112	101	128	116	130	146	123	+ 57	+ 15	+23	+10
4th quarter	112	115	128	123	114	101	125	111	124	137	124	+ 10	— 9	+ 9	+25
1963															
1st quarter	111	112	128	123	113	101	114	104	124	96	120	— 20	+ 56	—16	— 3
2nd quarter	115	117	131	126	115	102	128	110	129	147	127	+ 42	— 9	+22	— 3
3rd quarter	115	121	136	129	118	105	133	107	130	159	134	— 32	— 33	—19	— 8
4th quarter						105									
1963															
June	..	118	..	..	..	102	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
July	..	120	..	..	..	103	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
August	..	121	..	..	..	106	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
September	..	121	..	..	..	105	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
October	..	122	..	..	..	104	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
November	..	123•	..	..	..	104	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
December						106									

	ORDERS		PRICES AND COSTS					LABOUR						IMPORTS	EXPORTS	BALANCE OF PAYMENTS: current balance
	Engineering industries: orders on hand†	Textiles and clothing industries: orders on hand †	Index of retail prices		Wholesale price index: non-food manufacturing industry		Hourly wage rates: all industries and workers †	Wholly unemployed excluding school leavers			Unfilled vacancies for adults					
			Index†	% change on year earlier	Basic materials and fuel used†	Manufactured products: home sales†		Mid-month or monthly average†	Change from previous period†	Normal seasonal change	Mid-month or monthly average†	Change from previous period†	Normal seasonal change	at current prices		
	at 1958 prices															
Base of index	Dec. 1958	Apr. 1959	Jan. 17, 1956 (Derived series from January 1963)		1954	1954	Jan. 31, 1956	series shown in thousands						1958	1958	series shown in £ million
Value in base year, £m.	..	..	—		—	—	—							3,748	3,176	
1959	101	135	109·6	+0·6	103·4	114·2	117·4	433	+ 31	..	157	+21	..	106	105	+140
1960	117	136	110·7	+1·0	104·5	116·0	122·5	337	— 96	..	212	+55	..	121	112	—258
1961	120	104	114·5	+3·4	104·4	119·1	130·3	305	— 32	..	213	+ 1	..	117	116	— 10
1962	115	100	119·3	+4·2	103·0	120·6	136·2	419	+114	..	149	—64	..	120	119	+102
1963			121·7	+2·0			141·3	502	+ 83	..	144	— 5	..	129	128	
1962																
2nd quarter	120	99	120·2	+5·6	103·3	120·3	135·6	387	— 21	—57	172	+22	+32	120	121	+ 43
3rd quarter	119	92	119·7	+3·8	102·2	120·8	137·3	390	+ 3	—34	156	—16	+ 7	123	121	— 18
4th quarter	115	100	119·6	+2·6	102·5	121·1	138·3	491	+101	+49	120	—36	—32	120	120	+ 49
1963																
1st quarter	117	100	121·4	+3·1	103·6	121·4	139·4	627	+136	+42	113	— 7	— 5	120	123	+ 70
2nd quarter	123	105	122·1	+1·6	104·2	121·8	140·9	504	—123	—58	147	+34	+33	127	127	+ 23
3rd quarter	129•	101•	121·3	+1·3	104·2	122·1	141·5	428	— 76	—34	157	+10	+ 6	132	131	+ 15
4th quarter			122·1	+2·1	106·1•	122·5•	143·3	450	+ 22	+50	157	Nil	—34	135	132	
1963																
June	123	105	122·1	+1·0	104·5	121·8	141·1	454	— 52	—33	158	+12	+13	128	130	..
July	124•	103•	121·4	+0·8	104·5	122·0	141·4	424	— 30	—15	160	+ 2	+ 3	134	128	..
August	126•	100•	121·0	+1·3	104·1	122·0	141·5	430	+ 6	+10	153	— 7	— 9	127	133	..
September	129•	101•	121·4	+1·8	104·1	122·2	141·7	430	Nil	+11	158	+ 5	— 7	135	131	..
October	132•	111•	121·8	+2·3	104·9	122·3	141·7	448	+ 18	+27	160	+ 2	—12	130	129	..
November	134•	120•	122·2	+2·2	106·5•	122·5•	143·0	456	+ 8	+19	157	— 3	—16	135	129	..
December			122·4	+1·8	106·7•	122·6•	145·0	447	— 9	— 1	155	— 2	—11	142	137	
1964																
January					107·8•	123·0•		471	+ 24	+41	166	+11	— 1			

† NOT seasonally adjusted. • Provisional

World trade and industrial production in the first nine months of 1963

THE VALUE of world* exports, after allowing for seasonal factors, increased sharply in the second quarter of 1963. The rise was more marked than might have been expected because of the depressing effect on first quarter exports of the United States dock strike and the abnormally severe weather in Europe. The increase was mainly due to the renewed expansion of industrial countries' exports with exports from primary producers showing only a marginal increase. Preliminary figures of exports from industrial countries show a further increase in the third quarter although at a substantially lower rate than in the second quarter. The value of primary producers' exports continued to increase in the second quarter. Expansion in this sector has continued for four quarters and the growth has been faster than in the last expansionary phase during 1961.

The distortions caused by the United States dock strike and the severe winter in Europe make quarter to quarter comparisons of industrial countries' exports difficult. However, during the first three quarters of 1963 the rate of increase (15 per cent a year) in these countries was much faster than at any time since 1960. This was true also for industrial countries' intra-trade. Exports from industrial countries to primary producers also increased during this period, but the level at the end of 1962 was very low and the value of this trade in the third quarter of 1963 was only 4 per cent more than a year earlier.

* In this article 'World' excludes Soviet Russia, Eastern Europe, the People's Republic of China and Cuba as reporting countries but includes them as markets for exports and suppliers of imports.

Table 1—World trade adjusted for seasonal variations

quarters or quarterly averages

U.S. $ Thousand million

	Exports from					Imports into		
	Industrial Countries			Primary Producers	World	Industrial Countries	Primary Producers	World
	To Industrial Countries	To Primary Producers	Total					
1957	10·5	6·39	16·9	7·61	24·5	18·1	8·81	26·9
1958	9·8	6·27	16·1	7·23	23·3	16·9	8·27	25·2
1959	11·0	6·16	17·2	7·69	24·9	18·4	8·17	26·6
1960	12·7	7·00	19·7	8·15	27·8	20·6	9·19	29·8
1961	13·7	7·10	20·8	8·35	29·1	21·7	9·34	31·1
1962	14·8	7·06	21·8	8·73	30·5	23·5	9·44	33·0
1960 1st quarter	12·6	6·80	19·4	8·11	27·5	20·3	8·91	29·2
2nd quarter	12·5	6·97	19·5	8·21	27·7	20·4	9·23	29·7
3rd quarter	12·7	7·02	19·7	8·15	27·8	20·7	9·28	30·0
4th quarter	13·0	7·19	20·2	8·05	28·2	20·9	9·25	30·1
1961 1st quarter	13·3	7·27	20·5	8·25	28 8	21·1	9·47	30·6
2nd quarter	13·6	7·00	20·6	8·30	28·9	21·5	9·36	30·8
3rd quarter	13·9	7·16	21·1	8·46	29·6	22·0	9·37	31·3
4th quarter	14·1	7·04	21·2	8·51	29·7	22·7	9·32	32·0
1962 1st quarter	14·4	6·92	21·3	8·58	29·9	23·1	9·25	32·3
2nd quarter	14·8	7·23	22·0	8·51	30·6	23·2	9·26	32·5
3rd quarter	15·0	7·17	22·2	8·88	31·0	24·0	9·82	33·8
4th quarter	14·8	6·92	21·8	8·95	30·7	23·8	9·47	33·3
1963 1st quarter	15·0	6·95	22·0	9·22	31·2	23·8	9·22	33·0
2nd quarter	16·2	7·64	23·8	9·24 P	33·1 P	25·7	9·84 P	35·5 P
3rd quarter	16·6	7·54	24·2			26·6		

NOTES:
(1) Soviet Russia, Eastern Europe and People's Republic of China and Cuba are excluded as reporting countries but included as markets for exports and suppliers of imports.
(2) Excluding United States Special category exports. (3) Industrial countries are OECD. members and Japan. P = Provisional.

Table 2—Exports from OECD countries adjusted for seasonal variations

quarters or quarterly averages

U.S. $ thousand million

	Exports (f.o.b.) from								European OECD Intra-Trade
	United States	Canada	European OECD	United Kingdom	EEC	Germany (F.R.) (a)	France (b)	Italy	
1957	4·87	1·29	10·1	2·42	5·62	2·15	1·28	0·64	5·30
1958	4·10	1·27	10·1	2·35	5·69	2·20	1·28	0·63	5·15
1959	4·10	1·35	10·9	2·42	6·31	2·45	1·40	0·73	5·72
1960	4·88	1·39	12·5	2·57	7·43	2·86	1·72	0·92	6·83
1961	5·05	1·46	13·4	2·69	8·09	3·17	1·81	1·05	7·72
1962	5·24	1·48	14·2	2·77	8·56	3·32	1·84	1·17	8·53
1960 1st quarter	4·65	1·48	12·2	2·63	7·40	2·80	1·79	0·89	6·60
2nd quarter	4·92	1·34	12·3	2·56	7·33	2·76	1·67	0·95	6·71
3rd quarter	4·98	1·39	12·8	2·54	7·35	2·80	1·70	0·92	6·84
4th quarter	4·99	1·35	12·5	2·56	7·59	3·01	1·71	0·92	7·11
1961 1st quarter	5·09	1·42	13·18	2·69	7·87	3·13	1·75	0·98	7·46
2nd quarter	4·83	1·42	13·31	2·67	8·08	3·21	1·81	1·02	7·70
3rd quarter	5·05	1·46	13·72	2·72	8·29	3·22	1·87	1·09	7·88
4th quarter	5·24	1·48	13·62	2·70	8·17	3·15	1·82	1·14	7·95
1962 1st quarter	5·14	1·46	13·91	2·67	8·51	3··0	1·83	1·15	8·28
2nd quarter	5·42	1·50	14·16	2·81	8·52	3·31	1·79	1·19	8·46
3rd quarter	5·36	1·47	14·23	2·79	8·59	3·34	1·83	1·18	8·60
4th quarter	5·03	1·50	14·39	2·78	8·69	3·34	1·88	1·21	8·82
1963 1st quarter	5·10*	1·53	14·36	2·83	8·68	3·35	1·86	1·22	8·81
2nd quarter	5·63	1·61	15·49	2·93	9·47	3·58	2·09	1·28	9·58
3rd quarter	5·67	1·57	15·77	3·02	9·61	3·70	2·06	1·29	9·77

(a) Includes Saar from July 1959. (b) Includes Saar up to June 1959. * Dock strike.

(Continued on next page)

Exports of manufactures from the main manufacturing countries (not seasonally adjusted) were in the third quarter of 1963 more than 10 per cent higher than a year earlier, a higher rate of increase than for any quarter since 1960. All the main countries increased their exports with the highest rates being shown by Sweden (21 per cent), Italy and the Netherlands (17 per cent) and Belgium/Luxembourg (15 per cent). The United Kingdom and the United States recorded increases of 7 per cent and Canada one of 3 per cent.

The rapid expansion of industrial countries' exports during the first three quarters of 1963 was widespread and is best shown by comparing the third quarter figures with the average for the first half of the year (after allowing for seasonal factors). Exports from European OECD countries as a whole were 5½ per cent more with intra-European exports up by 6½ per cent EEC exports were up by more than 5 per cent, with Germany showing an increase of nearly 7 per cent. United Kingdom exports increased by over 4 per cent, and those from the United States by almost 6 per cent. Canadian exports were unchanged.

Industrial countries' imports were increasing during the first nine months of 1963 more rapidly than their exports. Comparing again the third quarter with the average for the first two quarters to smooth the distortions in the early part of the year, imports into European OECD countries in total were up by 6½ per cent (the rise for exports was 5½ per cent). Imports into the United Kingdom increased by 7½ per cent and into the EEC by 6 per cent, with an Italian increase of as much as 14½ per cent. Imports into North America increased at about the same rate as into Europe - United States imports were 7 per cent more and Canadian 5½ per cent more.

Industrial production

World industrial production continued to expand in the third quarter of 1963. The rate of increase was less than between the first and second quarters of last year when Europe was recovering from low winter output and United States output was surging up. It was, nevertheless, a substantial rise, more due to the United States than Europe, where output in Germany and Italy failed to rise.

Table 3—Imports into OECD countries adjusted for seasonal variations

quarters or quarterly averages

U.S. $ thousand million

	Imports (c.i.f.) into							
	United States (c)	Canada (c)	European OECD	United Kingdom	EEC	Germany (F.R.) (a)	France (b)	Italy
1957	3·23	1·47	11·8	2·85	6·21	1·88	1·54	0·91
1958	3·18	1·34	11·0	2·65	5·74	1·85	1·40	0·79
1959	3·75	1·47	11·7	2·79	6·05	2·09	1·28	0·84
1960	3·66	1·42	13·8	3·19	7·40	2·54	1·57	1·19
1961	3·59	1·43	14·7	3·08	8·04	2·74	1·67	1·31
1962	4·06	1·46	16·0	3·14	8 93	3·07	1·88	1·52
1960 1st quarter	3·78	1·48	13·4	3·08	7·20	2·43	1·57	1·13
2nd quarter	3·82	1·43	13·6	3·16	7·27	2·55	1·49	1·16
3rd quarter	3·61	1·37	14·0	3·25	7·49	2·53	1·61	1·23
4th quarter	3·39	1·39	14·2	3·29	7·56	2·62	1·56	1·25
1961 1st quarter	3·37	1·40	14·5	3·23	7·86	2·59	1·66	1·28
2nd quarter	3·44	1·39	14·6	3·04	8·02	2·75	1·67	1·31
3rd quarter	3·78	1·43	14·7	3·00	8·03	2·76	1·64	1·33
4th quarter	3·87	1·49	15·1	3·01	8·32	2·82	1·78	1·35
1962 1st quarter	3·92	1·49	15·5	3·07	8·58	2·99	1·74	1·43
2nd quarter	4·06	1·49	15·7	3·16	8·72	3·04	1·77	1·46
3rd quarter	4·17	1·49	16·3	3·23	9·01	3·06	1·92	1·58
4th quarter	4·11	1·38	16·5	3·15	9·25	3·10	1·97	1·68
1963 1st quarter	4·01*	1·41	16·5	3·15	9·33	3·15	2·00	1·67
2nd quarter	4·24	1·52	17·7	3·32	9·98	3·25	2·14	1·88
3rd quarter	4·41	1·55	18·2	3·48	10·30	3·32	2·18	2·03

(a) Includes Saar from July 1959. (b) Includes Saar up to June 1959. (c) Imports are valued f.o.b. * Dock strike.

Table 4—Exports of manufactures by the main manufacturing countries

quarters or quarterly averages

U.S. $ thousand million. Percentage increase over year earlier in brackets.

	United Kingdom	Germany (F.R.)	Belgium-Luxembourg	France	Italy	Netherlands	Sweden	Switzerland	United States*	Canada	Japan	Total
1957	1·90 (5·5)	1·87 (18·2)	0·63 (—0·2)	0·85 (13·2)	0·41 (19·1)	0·37 (9·9)	0·30 (14·8)	0·36 (8·5)	2·71 (11·5)	0·59 (4·7)	0·63 (16·4)	10·62 (10·9)
1958	1·86 (—2·0)	1·94 (4·1)	0·61 (—3·3)	0·90 (6·0)	0·43 (6·5)	0·41 (8·6)	0·32 (5·2)	0·35 (—1·3)	2·44 (—9·8)	0·56 (—5·1)	0·63 (—1·1)	10·46 (—1·5)
1959	1·95 (4·6)	2·17 (11·6)	0·67 (9·5)	1·04 (15·4)	0·50 (16·4)	0·47 (15·9)	0·34 (7·8)	0·39 (8·8)	2·41 (—1·5)	0·60 (7·2)	0·76 (20·8)	11·29 (8·0)
1960	2·08 (6·6)	2·53 (16·8)	0·77 (14·3)	1·27 (21·3)	0·68 (34·4)	0·53 (12·2)	0·40 (17·9)	0·43 (11·5)	2·83 (17·7)	0·63 (5·3)	0·90 (18·8)	13·04 (15·5)
1961	2·16 (3·9)	2·80 (10·6)	0·79 (3·4)	1·30 (2·9)	0·79 (16·7)	0·58 (9·0)	0·45 (11·9)	0·47 (8·8)	2·84 (0·1)	0·63 (0·2)	0·94 (4·5)	13·74 (5·4)
1962	2·21 (2·4)	2·93 (4·7)	0·87 (9·9)	1·35 (3·6)	0·88 (11·5)	0·61 (6·4)	0·50 (10·9)	0·51 (8·5)	2·98 (5·1)	0·66 (4·5)	1·09 (15·6)	14 59 (6·1)
1960 1st quarter	2·17 (17·0)	2·41 (29·5)	0·78 (28·9)	1·36 (53·7)	0·64 (56·0)	0·52 (21·7)	0·40 (31·2)	0·39 (14·4)	2·65 (13·1)	0·62 (33·5)	0·78 (23·0)	12·72 (25·6)
2nd quarter	2·14 (7·4)	2·43 (14·8)	0·79 (19·2)	1·27 (17·6)	0·68 (53·3)	0·52 (9·4)	0·38 (9·2)	0·41 (11·5)	3·01 (20·5)	0·62 (0·6)	0·86 (18·1)	13·10 (15·7)
3rd quarter	1·92 (3·8)	2·43 (12·2)	0·71 (6·0)	1·12 (15·2)	0·68 (23·5)	0·51 (11·4)	0·37 (21·4)	0·42 (10·1)	2·79 (19·2)	0·62 (4·7)	0·94 (22·1)	12·50 (13·1)
4th quarter	2·08 (—0·7)	2·86 (13·1)	0·79 (5·8)	1·32 (6·4)	0·70 (15·6)	0·57 (7·9)	0·46 (12·7)	0·50 (10·6)	2·89 (18·0)	0·65 (—8·7)	1·02 (13·7)	13·84 (9·2)
1961 1st quarter	2·21 (2·2)	2·62 (8·8)	0·75 (—3·9)	1·30 (—3·9)	0·75 (16·2)	0·59 (14·5)	0·42 (5·1)	0·44 (12·7)	2·86 (7·8)	0·58 (—6·9)	0·84 (7·4)	13·36 (5·1)
2nd quarter	2·22 (3·8)	2·83 (16·3)	0·82 (3·8)	1·33 (4·8)	0·74 (9·3)	0·56 (7·7)	0·45 (18·9)	0·45 (8·9)	2·87 (—4·5)	0·63 (1·7)	0·90 (4·4)	13·80 (5·3)
3rd quarter	2·05 (6·8)	2·79 (14·7)	0·77 (9·1)	1·20 (6·7)	0·80 (17·8)	0·56 (10·2)	0·43 (18·2)	0·46 (9·5)	2·69 (—3·7)	0·65 (3·6)	0·96 (1·8)	13·35 (6·8)
4th quarter	2·15 (3·4)	2·96 (3·8)	0·83 (5·0)	1·38 (4·8)	0·86 (23·3)	0·59 (4·0)	0·49 (7·0)	0·52 (5·0)	2·93 (1·2)	0·66 (2 2)	1·07 (4·7)	14·47 (4·5)
1962 1st quarter	2·19 (—1·3)	2·79 (6·3)	0·88 (18·6)	1·38 (6·0)	0·85 (13·9)	0·60 (0·9)	0·48 (14·1)	0·48 (9·5)	2·93 (2·7)	0·61 (5·0)	0·90 (7·6)	14·09 (5·5)
2nd quarter	2·32 (4·5)	2·93 (3·5)	0·89 (8·8)	1·33 (—)	0·86 (15·7)	0·61 (10·2)	0·53 (17·7)	0·49 (9·5)	3·18 (10·8)	0·65 (3·5)	1·06 (17·8)	14·86 (7·7)
3rd quarter	2·09 (2·1)	2·88 (3·3)	0·83 (6·8)	1·23 (2·8)	0·84 (5·2)	0·59 (6·0)	0·44 (1·7)	0·49 (7·3)	2·83 (5·1)	0·67 (3·8)	1·18 (23·0)	14·07 (5·4)
4th quarter	2·24 (4·1)	3·14 (5·9)	0·89 (6·3)	1·46 (5·7)	0·96 (11·6)	0·65 (8·8)	0·54 (10·1)	0·57 (7·8)	2·98 (1·9)	0·70 (5·5)	1·21 (13·3)	15·34 (6·0)
1963 1st quarter	2·34 (6·9)	2·82 (1·0)	0·86 (—2·6)	1·38 (0·2)	0·91 (6·3)	0·61 (1·1)	0·49 (1·5)	0·50 (4·7)	2·87 (—2·3)	0·63 (2·6)	1·01 (12·4)	14·40 (2·2)
2nd quarter	2·40 (3·2)	3·16 (7·7)	0·99 (10·7)	1·55 (16·8)	0·95 (10·6)	0·69 (12·5)	0·52 (—1·8)	0·54 (10·0)	3·30 (3·5)	0·73 (12·5)	1·17 (10·6)	15·99 (7·6)
3rd quarter	2·24 (7·0)	3·24 (12·5)	0·94 (14·5)	1·35 (10·0)	0·99 (17·1)	0·69 (16·6)	0·53 (21·2)	0·53 (7·5)	3·02 (6·8)	0·69 (2·8)	1·29 (9·7)	15·52 (10·3)

Exports from the 11 countries shown of Sections 5-8 of the Standard International Trade Classification, Revised (excluding United States exports of Special Category Goods). In 1957 these exports accounted for 88 per cent of exports of these goods from all countries in the world other than Soviet Russia, Eastern Europe and People's Republic of China.

* Goods valued at approximately $185 million were removed from the list of Special Category goods during 1957 and this amount should be added to the figures for that year when comparing with later periods.

Table 5—Index numbers of industrial production adjusted for seasonal variations

1953 = 100

	Industrial Countries (a)	United States	European OECD	United Kingdom	EEC	France (b)	Germany (F.R.)	Italy	Japan
1957	119	110	131	116	140	139	147	138	169
1958	115	103	133	114	144	145	152	143	169
1959	127	116	141	120	153	150	162	158	210
1960	135	119	155	129	171	167	180	182	265
1961	139	120	162	130	181	175	190	202	323
1962	149	130	170	131	193		199	222	354
1960 1st quarter	136	122	153	128	168	164	175	176	251
2nd quarter	135	120	155	129	171	170	178	182	256
3rd quarter	136	119	157	130	173	175	181	184	271
4th quarter	134	115	159	129	177	177	185	187	283
1961 1st quarter	134	113	162	129	180	178	191	193	300
2nd quarter	139	119	163	131	181	180	189	198	313
3rd quarter	142	123	163	130	183	183	190	202	332
4th quarter	145	126	165	128	188	186	193	215	347
1962 1st quarter	147	127	168	128	190	189	195	219	355
2nd quarter	149	130	170	131	192	190	198	219	356
3rd quarter	150	131	171	133	194	193	201	219	354
4th quarter	151	131	173	130	198	196	203	229	349
1963 1st quarter	151	132	171	130	195	191*	199	232	357
2nd quarter	156	136	178	134	203	202	207	243	374
3rd quarter	158	138	179	137	204	205	207	238	395

(a) OECD countries and Japan. (b) Annual figures are not average of quarterly figures. * Strike.

Registrations of British and foreign films

The following are details of films registered by the Board of Trade under the Films Act, 1960, during the week ended Friday, February 7, 1964.
Where the title appears in italics the film forms part of a series. Br/E indicates that the film is a British quota film.

Title of Film	Registered in the name of	Makers' Name	Registered No.	Playing Time Minutes	Date of Registration
		BRITISH			
Look at Life Series 20: *Forward March*	Rank Film Distributors Ltd.	Rank Film Distributors Ltd.	Br/E 29184	10	February 3
A Pattern of Portugal	Columbia Pictures Corporation Ltd.	Carrickford Productions Ltd.	Br/E 29192	19	February 3
A New Deal for Merseyside Registered Dock-workers	Rank Film Distributors Ltd.	Rank Film Distributors Ltd.	Br/E 29193	12	February 3
Pathe Pic. Series 469/481: *Pathe Pic. No. 477*	Warner-Pathe Distributors Ltd.	Associated British-Pathe Ltd.	Br/E 29194	9	February 3
Pathe Pic. No. 478	" " "	" " "	Br/E 29195	9	February 3
The Six-Sided Triangle	British Lion Films Ltd.	Milesian Film Productions Ltd.	Br/E 29196	29	February 4
Pathe News 64-11	Warner-Pathe Distributors Ltd.	Associated British-Pathe Ltd.	Br/E 29058	8	February 7
Pathe News 64-12	" "	" "	Br/E 29059	7	February 7
Movietone News 1808A	Twentieth Century Fox Film Co. Ltd.	British Movietonews Limited	Br/E 28993	7	February 7
Movietone News 1809	" " "	" "	Br/E 28994	8	February 7
		FOREIGN			
The Prize	Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Pictures Ltd.	Roxbury Productions Incorporated	F 29185	135	February 3
Under the Yum Yum Tree	Columbia Pictures Corporation Ltd.	Columbia Pictures Corporation	F 29186	102	February 3
Drum-Sticked	" "	" "	F 29187	7	February 3
Five Cities of June	" "	News of the Day for the United States Information Agency	F 29188	27	February 3
Gold for the Caesars	Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Pictures Ltd.	Mr. Joseph Fryd, Via Paisiello 12, Rome, and Adelphia Compagnia Cinematografica, Largo Ponchielli 6, Rome, Italy	F 29189	66	February 3
The Big Risk	Compton-Cameo Films Ltd.	Mondex Films	F 29190	112	February 3
The Castle of Terror	" "	Atlantica Cinematografica Produzione Films, s.r.l.	F 29191	77	February 3
Ivan's Childhood	British Lion Films Ltd.	Mosfilm	F 29197	95	February 4
Roma	Supreme Film Distributors Ltd.	Ente Nazionale Italiano per il Turismo	F 29198	18	February 5
Campania	" " "	" " "	F 29199	9	February 5
Tuscany	" " "	" " "	F 29200	9	February 5
Hero's Island	United Artists' Corporation Ltd.	Daystar Productions Incorporated and Portland Productions Incorporated	F 29201	94	February 6
Trial of Joan of Arc	Sebricon Productions Limited	Agnes Delahai Productions for Consortium Pathe	F 29202	65	February 6
Ophelia	" "	Boreal Films	F 29203	100	February 6
Love in Las Vegas	Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Pictures Limited	Jack Cummings Productions Inc. c/o William Morris Agency Inc.	F 29204	83	February 7

AMENDMENT TO THE REGISTER
The playing time of the film 'The Judge and the Sinner' (F 28598) registered on May 31, 1963, has been amended to 81 minutes.

CORRECTION TO THE REGISTER
The playing time of the film 'Secrets of Buddha' (F 29159) registered on January 22, 1964, has been corrected to read 91 minutes.

Rubber stockpile disposals

SEVEN HUNDRED AND TEN tons of rubber from the Board of Trade's stockpile has been sold this month for delivery as follows:

February	10 tons
March	240 tons
April	190 tons
May	270 tons

There is now approximately 2,830 tons of rubber remaining in the stockpile.

Census of Distribution reports

THE FOLLOWING parts of the Report on the Census of Distribution and Other Services, 1961, are now available, and copies may be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office at York House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2, and branches or through booksellers:

Part 5 – Area tables – North Midland Region and Part 9 – Area tables – South-Western Region. Price 3s. each, postage 4d. extra.

SELLING IN EUROPE

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Full details can be obtained from

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OVERSEAS STERLING AREA TRADE SUMMARY

Overseas Sterling Countries' trade continues to grow in the third quarter of 1963

TOTAL EXPORTS from overseas sterling countries (excluding exports of Middle East oil) continued to increase in value in the third quarter of 1963, and the rate of growth, after allowing for seasonal movements, was faster than in the two previous quarters (see table 4). Exports to non-sterling countries were again the fastest growing element but exports to the United Kingdom increased almost as quickly. Overseas sterling countries' exports to each other in the first two quarters of last year had recovered to the level of the first half of 1960 and they increased by over 4 per cent from the second quarter level to a new peak in the third quarter.

Total imports into overseas sterling countries reached a new high level in the third quarter, after allowing for seasonal movements, but the increase compared with the previous quarter was somewhat less than in the second quarter. Imports from the United Kingdom increased again and although imports from non-sterling countries continued to rise strongly, the increase was less than half that recorded in the second quarter.

Exports from Overseas Sterling Countries

In the third quarter of last year the total value of exports from the overseas sterling countries was 19 per cent more than in the same period of 1962 – a faster rate of growth than was recorded earlier in the year. Increased exports to non-sterling countries accounted for more than two-thirds of the actual increase and the value of this trade was 24 per cent more than a year earlier. Exports to the countries of the European Economic Community were 35 per cent more in value and there was an increase of 13 per cent in the value of exports to North America. A rise of 26 per cent in exports to all other non-sterling markets included an increase of one-quarter in the value of exports to the Soviet Union and Eastern European countries and most of this increase arose from sales by India and Pakistan. Exports to China were almost three times as great as in the third quarter of 1962; this was due mainly to a substantial increase in sales by Australia but also to a rise of almost £4 million in exports (mostly of raw cotton) from the East African countries. Trade within the Sterling Area also showed a considerable increase compared with the third quarter of 1962; the value of overseas sterling countries' exports to the United Kingdom rose by 13 per cent and their exports to each other were worth 11 per cent more than a year earlier.

During the first nine months of last year there was a considerable improvement in the average unit value of many of the main commodities exported by the overseas sterling countries, compared with the same period of 1962. Some exceptions to this were jute, cotton and wheat but in these cases a substantial increase in the quantity exported more than compensated for price falls and earnings from exports went up. Cocoa was the only one of the major export commodities where the value of exports was less in this period than in the first nine months of 1962 although the increases in earnings from tea and lead were only marginal.

In the third quarter of 1963 the largest absolute increase, compared with a year earlier, was in exports of sugar where the value of exports went up by £24 million, due to increases in both quantity and price; the increase in the value of exports which began in the second half of 1962, was accelerating. The tonnage of wheat exports doubled compared with the third quarter of 1962 but, because of the fall in average values, earnings increased by only 75 per cent. With a strong rise in cocoa prices, the value of exports of cocoa in the third quarter of 1963 was 21 per cent more than a year earlier with no change in quantity. After considerable falls earlier in the year, this increase was not sufficient to bring the value of exports in the first three quarters of 1963 up to the level of a year earlier; it remained 7 per cent below. Coffee prices were also well above a year earlier in the third quarter of 1963 but substantially reduced quantities led to a fall of 8 per cent in the value of exports; for the first nine months of 1963 exports were 21 per cent more in value than a year earlier with quantities 16 per cent more. Exports of meat and meat preparations continued to increase up to the third quarter but exports of tea in the first nine months of 1963 were little different in value or quantity than a year earlier. The textile commodities presented a mixed picture in the third quarter. Earnings from exports of raw cotton were nearly two-thirds more than a year earlier, in spite of some fall in average values; exports of raw wool and cotton piece-goods also increased in value. The value of exports of jute and jute goods was less than in the third quarter of 1962 but in the period from January to September these exports were 4 per cent and 9 per cent more than a year earlier. Exports of all the non-ferrous metals items were greater in value in the third quarter of 1963; there was little change in the average values received for tin and copper but lead prices went up sharply and, in spite of a fall of 8 per cent in the tonnage exported, compared with the third quarter of 1962, earnings from lead rose by nearly one-fifth.

Table A – Overseas Sterling countries' trade by direction

(PERCENTAGE CHANGE BETWEEN 3rd QUARTER 1962 and 3rd QUARTER 1963)

	Sterling Area		Non-Sterling Area				All Countries
	United Kingdom	Overseas Sterling Area	North America	EEC	Other Countries	Total	
Exports	+13	+11	+13	+35	+26	+24	+19
Imports	+ 7	+ 8	+ 6	+11	+11	+10	+ 9

Table B – Exports of some major commodities from the Overseas Sterling Area

	Value of exports in third quarter of 1963	Percentage change in third quarter of 1963 compared with a year earlier
	£ thousand	
Raw wool	91,796	+27·2
Raw cotton	21,722	+63·2
Raw jute	9,940	—10·2
Cotton piece-goods	16,835	+14·9
Jute goods	36,587	— 2·0
Wheat	31,968	+76·2
Raw sugar	63,850	+58·5
Raw cocoa	22,082	+20·5
Raw coffee	11,822	— 7·7
Tea	54,107	— 4·7
Meat and meat preparations	59,407	+10·1
Lead	8,208	+18·5
Tin	21,771	+14·5
Copper	37,268	+ 9·5
Natural rubber	72,019	+ 7·8

Exports from individual Overseas Sterling Countries

The increase of 19 per cent in the total exports by overseas sterling countries in the third quarter of 1963, compared with a year earlier, was shared by all the principal countries except Ceylon and Pakistan. One-third of the absolute increase was due to Australian exports but the largest percentage increase was recorded by Ghana whose exports, after being lower than a year earlier in the first and second quarters, were 58 per cent more in the third quarter, largely because of a substantial increase in the value of cocoa exports. Increases in the value of exports of wool, dairy products and meat helped to raise New Zealand's total exports by 26 per cent compared with the third quarter of 1962, and Austra-

lia's exports, which were 38 per cent more, benefited from increased overseas demand for a wide range of her exports, particularly wool, wheat and sugar. Exports by the East African countries, which had been substantially above 1962 levels in the first two quarters of last year, were again high in the third quarter, largely because of increased receipts from sales of sisal; over the nine-month period these countries recorded a rise in their total exports of nearly one-quarter. Hong Kong's exports were 17 per cent more than in the third quarter of 1962 and the Irish Republic's exports rose by 16 per cent. Nigeria's exports of oilseeds and nuts increased by more than £4 million and this was largely responsible for the 12 per cent rise in the value of her exports, compared with a year earlier. Northern Rhodesia, Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland increased their exports by 11 per cent and one factor in this rise was an increase in the value of tobacco exports to the United Kingdom. Larger tobacco sales also contributed to the 5 per cent increase in India's exports but her developing sugar exports made a larger contribution. South Africa's exports were 10 per cent more than a year earlier and Singapore's went up by 18 per cent.

The fall of 8 per cent in the value of Ceylon's exports was brought about mainly by reduced earnings from rubber, tea and oilseeds and nuts. Pakistan's exports were 5 per cent less than in the third quarter of 1962.

Imports into Overseas Sterling Countries

The total value of overseas sterling countries' imports in the third quarter of 1963 was 9 per cent more than a year earlier; this was a greater proportionate increase than in the first quarter of 1963 when imports were 6 per cent more than a year earlier but less than the 11 per cent increase recorded in the second quarter. Increased trade with non-sterling countries was responsible for two-thirds of the absolute rise in imports in the third quarter and the value of this trade was 10 per cent more than in the third quarter of 1962. Imports from the European Economic Community increased by 11 per cent and there was a rise of 6 per cent in the value of imports from North America. Imports from all other non-sterling countries combined were 11 per cent more than a year earlier; this included an increase of 12 per cent in the value of imports from Japan and imports from China and from the Soviet Union and Eastern European countries rose by more than one-fifth in each case. Overseas sterling countries' imports from each other rose by 8 per cent and imports from the United Kingdom were 7 per cent more than in the third quarter of 1962.

Imports from industrial Overseas Sterling Countries

Almost all the major overseas sterling countries increased the value of their imports in the third quarter of last year compared with the same period of 1962 but the amount of the increase varied widely between countries; in some cases it was only marginal but in others imports rose by one-fifth or one-third. The countries recording the highest rates of increase were New Zealand, South Africa, Singapore and Hong Kong and these four countries accounted for two-thirds of the absolute increase in overseas sterling countries' imports compared with a year earlier. New Zealand's imports rose by 36 per cent to a new record level and, following the increases on a year earlier recorded in the first and second quarters of 1963, this resulted in imports in the first nine months being a fifth higher than the depressed level in the same period of 1962. South Africa's imports were also recovering during the first nine months of last year and in the third quarter they were 17 per cent more than a year earlier. Singapore's imports were a fifth higher than in the third quarter of 1962 and Hong Kong's imports were 15 per cent more. The increase in Australia's imports of 4 per cent compared with a year earlier was considerably less than had been recorded in the first and second quarters of last year but taking the three quarters together her imports went up by 10 per cent. The East African countries' imports continued to expand and they were 13 per cent more in the third quarter than a year earlier. Ghana, India and the Irish Republic each increased their imports by 8 per cent and there was a rise of 7 per cent in the value of imports by the Federation of Malaya. Smaller increases were recorded by Jamaica, Nigeria and Pakistan but because of the very high level of her imports in the second quarter, Pakistan's imports in the first nine months of 1963 were 12 per cent more than in the same period of 1962.

Ceylon's imports in the third quarter continued to be low and were 23 per cent less than a year earlier; in the nine months between January and September they were lower than in any similar period since 1950. Imports by Trinidad and Tobago, which had been 23 per cent more than a year earlier in the second quarter of 1963, fell by 4 per cent, compared with a year earlier, in the third quarter. The only other reduction compared with the third quarter of 1962 was in imports by Northern Rhodesia, Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland which were 1 per cent less.

Imports from industrial Countries

In the third quarter of 1963, imports from industrial countries rose by 8 per cent, compared with a year earlier, slightly less than the increase in total imports. Increased imports from the United Kingdom accounted for 30 per cent of the absolute increase in imports from industrial countries but the largest proportionate increases were in imports from Western Germany (17 per cent) and Japan (12 per cent). New Zealand's imports from industrial countries were 29 per cent more than in the third quarter of 1962 and most of the absolute increase was in imports from the United Kingdom but these increased less than average, by one-fifth. Increased imports from the United Kingdom were also the main factor in the rise of 6 per cent in the Irish Republic's imports from industrial countries, compared with a year earlier, but North America provided most of the 5 per cent increase recorded by India. Pakistan imported slightly more from all the main industrial areas except Japan but her total imports from industrial countries which had risen by nearly two-fifths in the second quarter, compared with a year earlier, were only 4 per cent more in the third quarter. There was little change in the level of Australia's imports; a fall in imports from the United Kingdom and North America largely offset increases from Japan and the European Economic Community.

Table C – Overseas Sterling countries' imports from industrial countries (i)

3rd QUARTER 1963 COMPARED WITH 3rd QUARTER 1962

Imports from / Imports into		United Kingdom	Germany	EEC including Germany	North America	Japan	Total Industrial Countries	Total Imports
Australia:								
(a) 3rd quarter 1962	£m.	67	11	23	58	14	172	219
(b) 3rd quarter 1963	£m.	65	14	26	57	15	173	228
(c) Percentage change		—4	+25	+15	—2	+12	+1	+4
India:								
(a)	£m.	31	18	29	63	10	139	194
(b)	£m.	33	16	25	71	11	146	209
(c)	%	+7	—14	—13	+12	+13	+5	+8
Irish Republic:								
(a)	£m.	33	4	10	7	1	55	65
(b)	£m.	37	5	10	5	1	58	70
(c)	%	+12	+26	+4	—26	—12	+6	+8
New Zealand:								
(a)	£m.	28	2	5	9	3	46	68
(b)	£m.	34	3	6	12	5	60	92
(c)	%	+21	+55	+33	+36	+72	+29	+36
Nigeria:								
(a)	£m.	18	3	10	4	6	42	50
(b)	£m.	18	4	9	4	6	43	50
(c)	%	—1	+17	—7	—8	+4	+2	—
Pakistan:								
(a)	£m.	10	7	11	35	6	64	76
(b)	£m.	11	8	13	36	4	67	77
(c)	%	+8	+18	+20	+4	—28	+4	+2
Overseas Sterling Area:								
(a)	£m.	345	81	184	267	98	947	1,396
(b)	£m.	368	95	203	284	110	1,026	1,517
(c)	%	+7	+17	+11	+6	+12	+8	+9

(i) Includes United Kingdom, Continental OECD, United States, Canada and Japan.

Statistical Notes

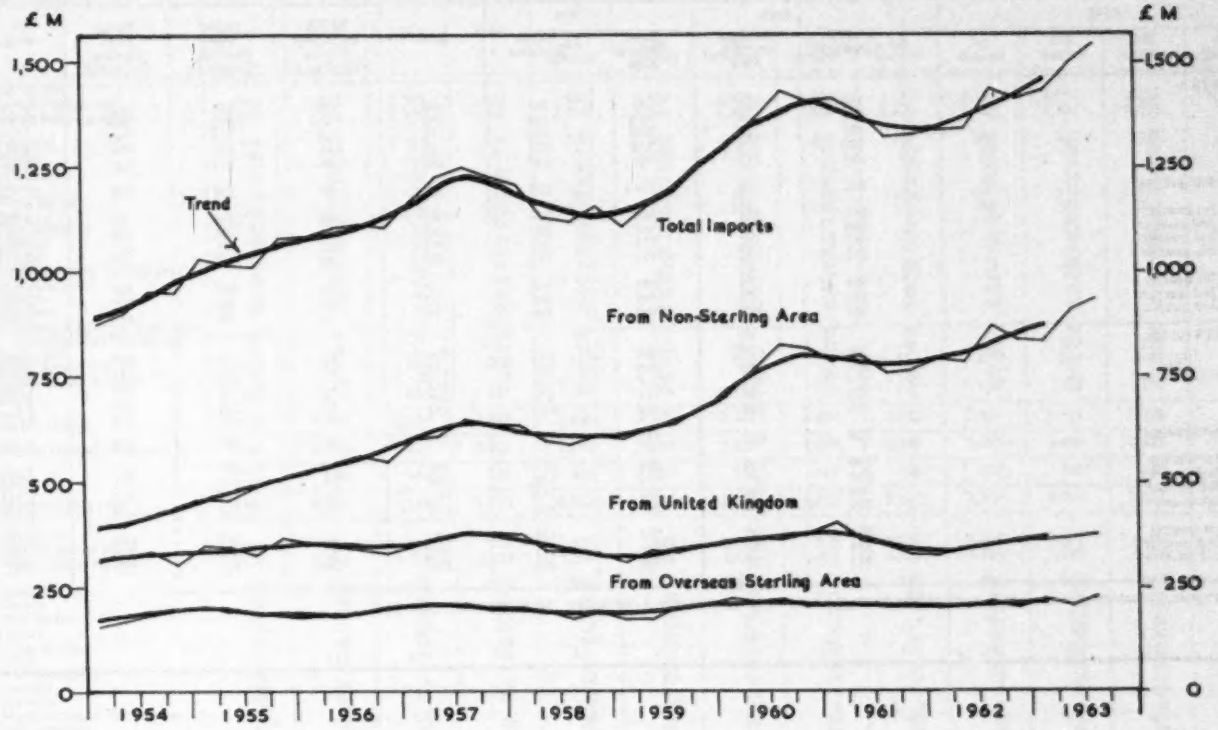
Definitions of the statistics in the tables were given in Statistical Notes contained in the Overseas Sterling Area Trade Summary published in the *Board of Trade Journal* dated May 17, 1963.

In this article it should be noted that import figures for the third quarter of 1963 exclude the value of imports of military stores by South Africa, which are no longer being included in the South African trade statistics, and are therefore not strictly comparable with the import figures for earlier periods. This exclusion has since been extended to cover imports of all Government stores and this is reflected in the figure of South Africa's imports in the fourth quarter of 1963 which is given in table 2.

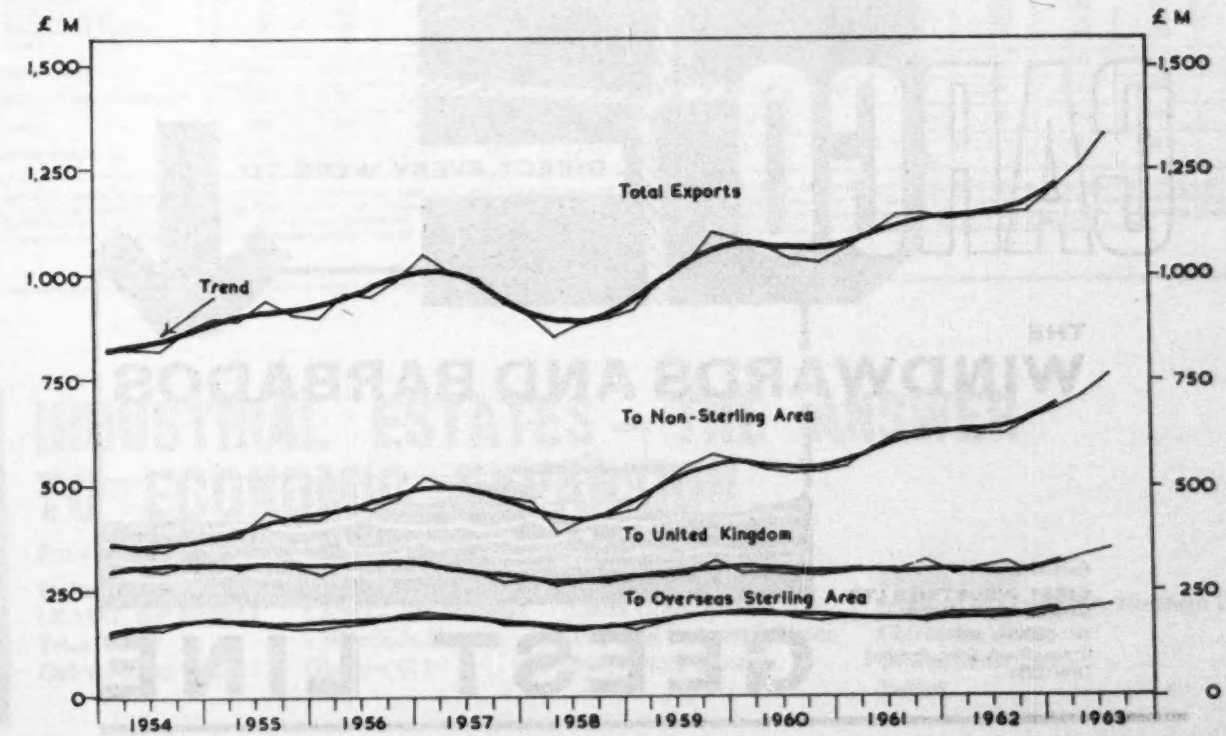
Trade of the Overseas Sterling Area

quarterly values, seasonally adjusted.

IMPORTS



EXPORTS



(Tables continued on following pages)

Table 1 – Direction of trade of the Overseas Sterling Area

quarterly averages in £ million

	United Kingdom	Overseas Sterling Area	Total Sterling Area	North America	EEC	EFTA excluding United Kingdom (*c*)	Other Non-Sterling Countries	Total Non-Sterling Countries	World
IMPORTS									
1958	353	195	548	161	146	38	265	611	1,159
1959	336	199	535	174	160	37	272	643	1,178
1960	370	220	590	232	191	45	317	785	1,375
1961	366	213	578	226	189	46	318	779	1,358
1962	351	212	563	248	185	46	343	822	1,385
1961 4th quarter	342	216	558	205	188	47	330	770	1,328
1962 1st quarter	341	202	543	228	182	46	341	797	1,340
2nd quarter	348	220	568	243	184	44	328	799	1,367
3rd quarter	345	214	559	267	184	45	341	837	1,396
4th quarter	371	211	582	253	191	48	362	855	1,437
1963 1st quarter	368	213	581	240	193	46	362	841	1,421
2nd quarter	376	223	598	302	202	51	369	923	1,521
3rd quarter	368	232	600	284	203	51	379	917	1,517
EXPORTS (*a*) (*b*)									
1958	286	175	461	111	129	15	178	433	895
1959	307	188	495	138	155	17	208	518	1,013
1960	314	203	517	135	161	21	229	547	1,064
1961	315	196	511	156	165	21	257	599	1,109
1962	310	198	508	175	174	20	261	631	1,139
1961 4th quarter	324	192	517	156	177	22	262	618	1,134
1962 1st quarter	310	194	504	165	191	22	257	635	1,140
2nd quarter	320	197	516	170	180	20	275	646	1,162
3rd quarter	303	204	507	182	142	20	249	594	1,101
4th quarter	309	196	505	184	183	20	261	648	1,153
1963 1st quarter	314	200	514	173	191	24	293	681	1,194
2nd quarter	339	206	545	205	204	25	305	740	1,285
3rd quarter	341	227	568	205	192	24	316	737	1,305

(*a*) Exports include re-exports. (*b*) Exports of Middle East oil are excluded throughout the tables. (*c*) Not including Finland.

Table 2 – Trade of the Commonwealth and Sterling Area

quarterly averages in £ million

	1959	1960	1961	1962	1961	1962				1963			
					4th quarter	1st quarter	2nd quarter	3rd quarter	4th quarter	1st quarter	2nd quarter	3rd quarter	4th quarter
IMPORTS (a):													
United Kingdom (b)	996	1,135	1,099	1,123	1,080	1,125	1,125	1,106	1,137	1,144	1,193	1,202	1,282
Overseas Sterling Area	1,178	1,375	1,358	1,385	1,328	1,340	1,367	1,396	1,437	1,421	1,521	1,517	
Australia	165	211	187	202	160	183	195	219	210	208	222	228	223
Ceylon	38	37	32	31	31	27	34	35	29	23	28	27	
East Africa	32	35	35	35	36	34	36	33	38	37	39	38	
Ghana	28	32	35	30	36	28	28	30	33	32	30	33	
Hong Kong	77	92	93	104	95	106	103	99	108	107	116	114	123 (e)
India	176	205	202	199	207	212	204	194	186	206	207	209	171 (e)
Irish Republic	53	57	65	68	66	67	67	65	74	69	80	70	
Jamaica	18	19	19	20	20	19	20	19	22	19	20	20	
Malaya	30	38	39	44	42	44	42	43	46	43	47	46	
Mediterranean Territories (c)	19	19	20	21	22	20	20	22	24	21	22	23	
New Zealand	58	70	81	68	67	60	73	68	72	72	77	93	89 (e)
Nigeria	45	54	56	51	59	49	45	50	59	48	47	50	61 (e)
Pakistan	32	58	57	66	55	61	61	76	63	64	81	77	
Northern Rhodesia, Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland	38	39	39	36	37	37	36	35	34	32	34	35	35 (e)
Singapore	91	94	94	96	91	93	101	95	98	102	107	113	
South Africa (d)	122	139	126	128	115	125	125	131	132	150	157	153 (g)	172 (g)
Trinidad and Tobago	23	26	30	32	32	31	29	30	35	32	36	29	
Other	135	149	148	134	156	144	150	150	171	136	169	159	
STERLING AREA	2,174	2,510	2,456	2,508	2,406	2,465	2,491	2,502	2,573	2,565	2,713	2,719	
STERLING COMMONWEALTH (f)	1,950	2,258	2,215	2,254	2,172	2,223	2,244	2,250	2,298	2,285	2,409	2,433	
CANADA	511	503	508	521	544	499	556	513	518	468	562	548	618 (e)
COMMONWEALTH (f)	2,461	2,761	2,723	2,775	2,716	2,721	2,801	2,762	2,816	2,754	2,971	2,981	
EXPORTS (a):													
United Kingdom (b)	865	924	960	987	975	970	1,025	935	1,019	1,038	1,071	1,009	1,116
Overseas Sterling Area	1,013	1,064	1,109	1,139	1,134	1,140	1,162	1,101	1,153	1,194	1,285	1,305	
Australia	179	176	208	210	225	217	220	183	220	220	227	232	200
Ceylon	32	33	32	33	31	30	34	37	33	32	33	34	
East Africa	33	36	34	35	33	37	29	37	37	42	39	45	
Ghana	26	26	26	26	19	34	31	22	17	23	30	34	
Hong Kong	51	62	61	69	64	67	65	69	74	73	75	80	86 (e)
India	116	119	124	126	131	121	114	136	135	141	133	143	138 (e)
Irish Republic	32	38	45	44	47	43	39	46	47	43	48	53	
Jamaica	12	14	15	16	14	15	19	17	14	15	22	17	
Malaya	49	60	55	55	55	57	56	56	51	57	57	60	
Mediterranean Territories (c)	6	6	6	7	6	6	9	6	5	7	9	6	
New Zealand	73	76	71	72	59	83	82	54	67	84	102	68	71
Nigeria	41	42	43	42	37	46	47	38	37	45	51	43	40 (e)
Pakistan	29	35	36	35	42	36	28	36	42	39	36	34	
Northern Rhodesia, Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland	47	51	52	52	54	48	56	58	48	43	59	64	56 (e)
Singapore	75	73	66	67	68	66	67	67	67	71	70	79	
South Africa (d)	93	96	107	107	116	106	117	101	106	106	119	111	118
Trinidad and Tobago	20	23	27	28	25	29	30	25	28	30	35	29	
Other	100	98	100	115	111	100	120	115	124	124	140	152	
STERLING AREA	1,878	1,988	2,069	2,126	2,107	2,110	2,187	2,039	2,172	2,232	2,355	2,314	
STERLING COMMONWEALTH (f)	1,725	1,826	1,887	1,930	1,915	1,920	1,981	1,850	1,970	2,024	2,121	2,082	
CANADA	477	495	519	529	567	473	537	533	572	492	572	591	660 (e)
COMMONWEALTH (f)	2,202	2,321	2,407	2,459	2,483	2,394	2,517	2,383	2,542	2,517	2,692	2,673	

(a) For valuation see statistical notes. (b) Values for 1961 and 1962 include revised estimated average values for parcel post. The 1960 figures have been recalculated on the new basis. Excluding exposed cinematograph film in 1959. (c) Cyprus, Gibraltar, Malta. (d) Includes South-West Africa and also the Southern African Territories of Basutoland, Bechuanaland, and Swaziland (see also footnote (f)). (e) October-November at quarterly rate. (f) Excludes South and South-West Africa; also excludes the Southern African Territories (Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland) whose total trade in 1960 was of the order of £10-£11 million. (g) Excludes military stores. (h) Excludes government and military stores.

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Table 3 – Principal exports of the Overseas Sterling Area

quarterly averages in £ million

	Raw wool	Raw cotton (a)	Raw jute	Wheat	Raw sugar (b)	Lead (c)	Tin	Copper	Raw cocoa	Raw coffee	Tea	Natural rubber (d)
1958	91·5	16·5	15·7	5·2	23·6	7·3	9·2	21·6	24·0	11·7	49·4	62·6
1959	106·8	12·9	13·3	10·0	22·9	7·0	9·8	33·5	28·4	10·8	45·9	89·3
1960	108·3	14·4	15·2	13·3	23·8	6·4	16·3	37·8	26·9	10·7	46·1	92·3
1961	112·9	14·3	16·8	27·7	26·5	5·7	18·5	35·3	27·0	10·2	47·1	72·7
1962	112·6	12·5	14·6	21·9	29·3	6·9	18·9	34·2	26·9	11·5	48·1	70·2
1962 1st quarter	129·7	15·0	16·6	27·2	16·2	6·5	20·6	36·9	37·1	13·2	43·9	72·3
2nd quarter	116·8	13·0	9·9	31·6	27·7	7·5	19·5	32·2	36·9	8·1	35·7	71·1
3rd quarter	72·2	13·3	11·1	18·1	40·3	6·9	19·0	34·0	18·3	12·8	56·8	66·8
4th quarter	131·5	8·9	20·8	10·8	33·1	6·5	16·5	33·6	15·1	11·9	55·9	70·7
1963 1st quarter (e)	129·6	16·8	18·6	27·1	23·5	5·6	20·4	34·5	31·3	14·8	48·2	75·5
2nd quarter (e)	130·0	21·3	10·7	30·5	36·3	7·3	21·3	35·9	32·6	14·7	35·2	68·8
3rd quarter (e)	91·8	21·7	9·9	32·0	63·9	8·2	21·8	37·3	22·1	11·8	54·1	72·0

	Cotton piece-goods	Jute goods	Meat and meat prepara-tions (f)	Dairy products (g)	Hides and skins (h)	Timber	Iron ore	Fruit	Tobacco and manu-factures	Rice	Vegetable oils	Oilseeds and nuts
1958	12·4	21·5	40·9	21·2	15·6	9·8	4·9	26·6	10·5	13·3	11·6	21·6
1959	15·5	24·8	46·6	32·3	22·5	12·2	6·4	24·0	11·6	15·9	14·0	25·3
1960	17·5	29·5	43·9	27·8	21·6	15·3	8·4	25·5	12·9	15·7	12·6	23·9
1961	16·8	32·7	46·1	27·4	21·2	15·1	9·2	25·8	14·2	16·7	12·4	24·6
1962	15·1	33·9	50·6	27·6	21·5	16·2	12·4	28·4	15·6	19·1	11·7	22·7
1962 1st quarter	16·9	30·3	52·3	29·3	21·7	14·8	11·6	23·8	7·8	21·5	11·3	25·3
2nd quarter	13·2	30·5	44·1	24·1	21·9	16·1	13·7	43·6	23·3	26·1	12·2	21·8
3rd quarter	14·6	37·3	54·0	20·0	20·9	16·8	12·6	25·8	20·3	16·1	12·5	22·3
4th quarter	15·7	37·3	52·2	36·8	21·6	17·0	11·5	20·5	11·0	12·5	10·8	21·2
1963 1st quarter (e)	17·1	34·3	54·4	33·3	22·0	14·4	11·9	23·1	7·1	18·0	12·4	23·4
2nd quarter (e)	16·1	36·6	55·3	25·4	24·3	17·1	14·9	42·0	24·8	28·0	14·1	22·9
3rd quarter (e)	16·8	36·6	59·4	25·1	23·2	16·2	15·7	29·4	27·6	15·5	14·3	28·7

(a) Including linters. (b) Excluding Sugar Preference Certificates. (c) Including values of other metals found with lead in complex concentrates. See Statistical Notes. (d) Excludes gutta-percha and jelutong. Total exports of rubber from Overseas Sterling Area includes re-exports from Malaya which are not separately available. Malayan imports of rubber (mainly from Indonesia) were valued at £16·7 million in the third quarter of 1963. (e) Partly estimated. (f) Exports of meat from South Africa are excluded. (g) Milk, cream, butter, cheese and eggs. (h) Including hides and skins exported from India in the rough tanned condition. Excluding fur skins.

Table 4 – Overseas Sterling Area trade

(SEASONALLY ADJUSTED VALUES) £ million

Period	Exports to				Imports from			
	United Kingdom	Overseas Sterling Area	Non-Sterling Area	World	United Kingdom	Overseas Sterling Area	Non-Sterling Area	World
1960								
1st quarter	315	207	571	1,092	360	224	718	1,302
2nd quarter	316	207	552	1,075	370	222	774	1,366
3rd quarter	313	199	531	1,044	370	224	826	1,420
4th quarter	307	197	532	1,035	378	209	815	1,402
1961								
1st quarter	312	199	561	1,072	402	215	795	1,412
2nd quarter	314	198	597	1,109	368	216	804	1,388
3rd quarter	314	197	623	1,134	354	211	759	1,324
4th quarter	320	195	628	1,143	343	213	770	1,327
1962								
1st quarter	307	196	628	1,131	334	212	790	1,336
2nd quarter	316	199	624	1,138	344	214	787	1,345
3rd quarter	319	200	622	1,141	359	216	869	1,444
4th quarter	300	197	652	1,149	369	206	847	1,422
1963								
1st quarter	316	204	683	1,203	366	226	843	1,435
2nd quarter	334	209	713	1,256	372	216	909	1,497
3rd quarter	354	218	760	1,332	378	231	938	1,547

2,157,000 overseas visitors to Britain last year

NEARLY 2,157,000 overseas visitors came to Britain in 1963 – 11 per cent more than in the record-breaking previous year. This was revealed by a spokesman of the British Travel and Holidays Association, Britain's official tourist organization, when he announced that more than 103,000 overseas visitors arrived in this country in December – an increase of 11 per cent on December 1962.

Visitors from Europe in December numbered 49,780. This was an increase of 11 per cent on the month and brought the total number of European visitors during the year to 1,038,470. The BTHA spokesman said that Britain's estimated earnings from overseas visitors last year totalled well over £300 million.

Patents endorsed 'Licences of Right'

UNDER SECTION 35 of the Patents Act 1949 the undermentioned patents were endorsed 'Licences of Right' on the dates specified:

NUMBER	GRANTEES	SUBJECT-MATTER
	January 8, 1964	
841,757	Orsymonde	Antipyretic and analgesic pharmaceutical compositions.
861,578	S.A. Glaverbel formerly known as Union des Verreries Mecaniques Belge S.A.	Protection of glass sheets against iridescence.
	January 10, 1964	
897,208	Chemische Werke Witten	Textile treating compositions.
	January 16, 1964	
886,163	Societe Bertin & Cie	Rocket propelled vehicles.
894,022	United States Steel Corporation.	Control system for roller conveyor.
	January 17, 1964	
709,719	Shanta, P. L.	Continuous suspension polymerization.
	January 21, 1964	
910,355	S.E.B.M.A. Soc. Anon. (Societe d'Exploitation de Brevets de Machines Agricoles).	Agricultural machines.
920,423	Dawson, W. A.	Excavating machines.

Any person who claims that the patentees at the time of endorsement of any of the above patents was precluded by a contract in which the claimant is interested from granting licences under the patents may apply for cancellation of endorsement on Patents Form No. 45 within two months after the date of endorsement.

GORDON GRANT,

Patent Office. *Comptroller-General.*

Cinema admissions in December

DURING December the weekly average of admissions to cinemas in Great Britain was 5·8 million and the weekly average of gross box office takings was £0·94 million. The weekly averages for 1963 were 7·2 million and £1·10 million respectively.

Unit value and volume index numbers for December and year 1963

Unit value of index numbers of Exports and Imports (Table 1)

IN DECEMBER the overall import and export unit value index numbers remained unchanged from the November levels of 106 and 105 respectively, but due to a fall of one half per cent in the import unit value index the terms of trade improved by one point to 100 (1961=100).

There was no change in the overall export unit value index or in the total index for manufactured goods. Within the manufactured goods class, however, there was a fall of almost one per cent in the other manufactures index; this fall was offset by small increases in all the other groups of exported manufactures. The index for non-manufactured goods increased by about one per cent.

The fall of one half per cent in the import unit value index was due mainly to a fall of two per cent in the food, beverages and tobacco index, resulting from lower average values of imported sugar. The index for fuels also fell by one per cent. These falls were partly offset by an increase of over one and a half per cent in the basic materials index.

Compared with the year 1962 the overall export unit value index for 1963 increased by nearly two and a half per cent. In 1963 the total index for manufactured goods was two per cent higher than in 1962 reflecting increases of two and a half per cent in both the machinery and transport equipment section and in the other manufactured goods index. The textiles index also rose by two per cent whilst that for chemicals rose by over one and a half per cent. The rise in the metals index was small although reflected as one point in the rounded figures. The index for non-manufactured goods increased by four per cent due mainly to increased prices for exported sugar.

At 103 the import unit value index for 1963 was nearly four per cent higher than for 1962. This increase was due mainly to a rise of almost nine per cent in the index for the food, beverages and tobacco class of goods; almost three quarters of this rise resulted from increased average values (on the basis recorded in the Trade Accounts) of imported sugar. The indices for both basic materials and manufactured goods increased by one and a half per cent while the index for fuels fell by one per cent.

The terms of trade in 1963 compared with 1962 fell by one point.

Volume of Exports and Imports (Table 2)

The volume of United Kingdom exports in 1963 was 6 per cent more than in 1962; the increase in value was 8 per cent. Exports in total, increased continuously throughout the year; they rose by 3 per cent and 2 per cent in the first and second quarters, respectively, and there were further additions of 1 per cent in both the third and fourth quarters. Exports of manufactures, the bulk of our exports, rose strongly; in the fourth quarter the volume was 8 per cent more than a year earlier and in 1963 as a whole it was 5 per cent more than in 1962. Exports of all the major classes of manufactured goods grew during the year but exports of chemicals, textiles and metals slipped back a little in the fourth quarter. Exports of non-manufactures were high early in 1963 when there were exceptional deliveries of oil to the Netherlands and West Germany and larger quantities of sugar were shipped at higher prices. These non-manufactured exports were at a peak in the second quarter and were declining in the second half of the year, pulling down the rate of expansion of total exports.

The volume of imports in 1963 was 4 per cent more than in 1962 whilst the value was 7 per cent more. The volume of imports was rising throughout the year and in the fourth quarter it was 8 per cent more than a year earlier. The most notable feature was a sharp rise in imports of industrial materials after the second quarter. In the third and fourth quarters the volume of these

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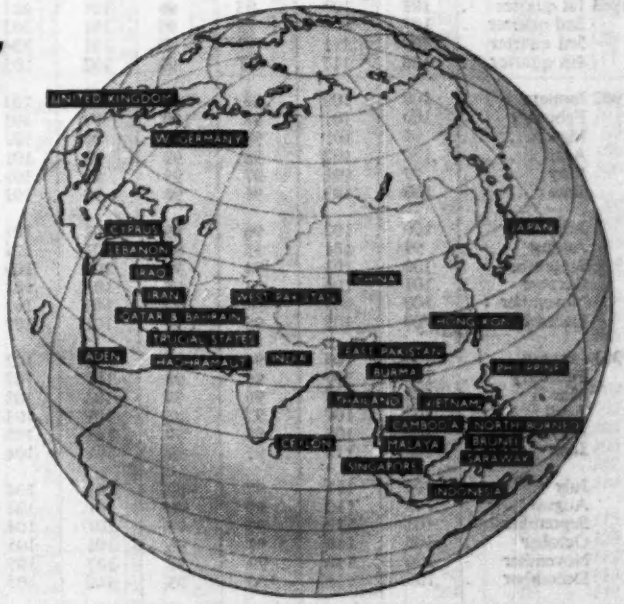

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imports increased by 9 per cent and 6 per cent respectively. There were substantial increases in imports of basic materials, particularly raw wool and timber, and in semi-manufactures (included in manufactured goods in the table). Imports of finished manufactures were also growing. For much of the year the increase was in imports of consumer goods but in the closing months there was some increase in imports of machinery also. Imports of food, beverages and tobacco were rising early in 1963 from the rather low rate at the end of 1962 and reached a peak in the third quarter when there were large arrivals of sugar, butter, fruit and vegetables. The volume of these imports was reduced in the fourth quarter. Imports of fuels were lower in the second half of last year than in the first half.

Note:

This series of index numbers based on 1961=100 were introduced in the *Board of Trade Journal* of September 13, 1963; an account of the method of construction of the index numbers was published in the September issue of *Economic Trends*.

UK import and export unit value index numbers (1)

TABLE 1.

(1961 = 100)

	Imports					Exports								(2) Terms of Trade
								Manufactured Goods [5 to 8]						
	Total	Food, Beverages and Tobacco [0 and 1]	Basic Materials [2 and 4]	Fuels [3]	Manufactured Goods [5 to 8]	Total	Non Manufactures [0 to 4]	Total	Chemicals [5]	Textiles (3)	Metals (4)	Machinery and Transport Eqpt. [7]	Other	
Weights	1,000	338	230	110	318	1,000	129	838	89	67	126	442	114	
1954	104	108	104	110	98	91	105	89	114	95	90	83	87	87
1955	108	109	108	112	106	92	106	90	114	95	93	85	89	86
1956	110	109	111	119	107	95	112	93	113	94	99	88	92	87
1957	111	109	115	138	100	100	122	96	114	96	102	92	94	89
1958	103	104	100	120	96	99	108	97	109	96	103	95	94	96
1959	102	105	98	111	98	98	103	97	108	92	99	97	95	96
1960	102	104	101	104	101	100	102	99	104	96	101	99	97	97
1961	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1962	99	102	96	98	99	101	99	102	98	100	101	103	102	102
1963	103	111	97	97	101	104	103	104	100	102	102	106	104	101
1961 1st quarter	100	101	99	101	100	100	101	100	102	100	102	99	99	100
2nd quarter	102	102	102	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	100	100	101	99
3rd quarter	100	97	101	99	101	101	100	101	99	100	100	102	101	101
4th quarter	100	99	99	100	101	101	100	101	99	99	100	102	102	101
1962 1st quarter	100	101	98	100	99	101	101	102	98	100	102	102	101	102
2nd quarter	100	102	97	99	99	101	100	101	96	101	103	102	100	101
3rd quarter	100	102	95	99	101	101	99	102	96	101	102	103	101	102
4th quarter	100	105	94	98	101	102	99	102	97	100	102	104	102	101
1963 1st quarter	102	107	95	98	101	103	100	103	98	102	102	104	104	101
2nd quarter	103	110	98	99	101	103	101	103	99	102	102	105	104	100
3rd quarter	103	111	97	98	101	104	104	104	100	103	102	106	104	101
4th quarter	105	117	99	96	102	105	105	105	102	103	103	106	105	100
1962 January	100	100	98	100	100	102	101	102	98	100	103	102	103	102
February	100	101	98	100	99	101	101	101	97	100	101	102	101	101
March	99	101	98	99	99	101	101	101	98	101	102	102	100	102
April	100	102	98	99	99	101	100	101	96	101	103	102	99	101
May	99	101	97	99	99	101	100	101	96	100	104	102	100	102
June	100	103	96	98	99	101	100	101	95	101	101	102	100	101
July	100	102	96	99	101	101	99	101	96	101	102	103	100	101
August	99	101	95	99	101	101	99	102	96	101	102	103	100	102
September	100	103	94	98	101	102	98	102	97	102	102	103	102	102
October	101	106	94	98	101	102	99	102	98	100	102	104	103	101
November	100	105	94	97	101	101	98	102	98	99	101	104	101	101
December	100	105	95	99	101	102	99	103	96	100	102	105	104	102
1963 January	101	106	94	98	101	102	100	103	97	100	103	104	103	101
February	102	107	96	98	101	103	100	103	99	102	102	104	105	101
March	102	108	96	98	102	103	101	103	99	102	102	104	104	101
April	102	107	97	98	101	103	100	103	100	102	102	105	103	101
May	103	109	98	99	101	103	101	103	99	102	102	105	103	100
June	104	113	97	99	101	104	102	104	99	102	102	106	104	99
July	103	111	97	99	101	104	103	104	99	103	102	106	104	101
August	103	110	97	98	101	104	105	105	100	102	102	106	104	102
September	103	112	97	97	101	104	104	105	101	103	102	106	105	101
October	105	116	97	96	101	105	104	105	101	103	102	106	105	100
November	106	118	99	96	102	105	105	105	101	103	103	106	106	99
December	106	116	100	95	102	105	106	105	102	104	103	106	105	100

(1) The figures in square brackets relate to Section code numbers in the Standard International Trade Classification Revised.
(2) Export Unit Value Index as a percentage of the Import Unit Value Index.
(3) Export List Division 65.
(4) Export List Divisions 67, 68 and 69.

UK import and export volume index numbers (1)

TABLE 2. (1961 = 100)

	Imports					Exports							
								Manufactured Goods [5-8]					
	Total	Food, Beverages and Tobacco [0 and 1]	Basic Materials [2 and 4]	Fuels [3]	Manufactured Goods [5-8]	Total	Non Manufactures [0-4]	Total	Chemicals [5]	Textiles (2)	Metals (3)	Machinery and Transport Eqpt. [7]	Other
1954	73	82	96	63	50	82	83	79	57	141	75	75	82
1955	82	88	102	75	63	87	85	86	65	135	86	82	90
1956	81	90	99	71	63	92	89	91	69	129	97	89	90
1957	84	93	103	70	66	93	88	93	74	128	100	91	91
1958	84	98	92	76	67	90	88	90	71	109	93	90	89
1959	90	98	98	88	77	93	90	93	81	109	99	92	91
1960	102	100	107	96	103	98	92	98	93	109	98	97	96
1961	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1962	103	104	96	112	104	102	110	101	107	99	100	100	103
1963	107	102	101	120	113	108	120	106	113	101	100	107	110
Unadjusted													
1961 1st quarter	105	101	108	111	104	102	100	103	104	110	101	103	101
2nd quarter	101	99	103	100	101	101	94	103	99	97	104	105	98
3rd quarter	96	98	95	96	95	95	97	95	96	94	91	95	97
4th quarter	99	104	95	98	97	102	110	99	103	100	103	96	103
1962 1st quarter	103	107	94	110	102	100	106	100	105	101	99	100	95
2nd quarter	103	107	94	110	104	106	107	107	111	102	103	108	107
3rd quarter	102	100	96	121	102	98	109	96	105	93	96	93	102
4th quarter	104	101	101	116	107	105	119	102	110	102	102	99	107
1963 1st quarter	103	99	97	125	106	107	115	106	109	100	98	111	100
2nd quarter	106	102	94	126	112	110	123	109	116	102	101	111	109
3rd quarter	107	101	105	120	110	102	117	101	111	99	94	98	111
4th quarter	113	106	110	117	121	113	127	110	117	105	105	109	118
1963 January	109	99	114	138	106	103	109	103	109	94	92	109	92
February	96	92	85	110	102	101	111	100	99	97	95	103	99
March	105	106	91	126	108	117	126	116	119	108	106	121	110
April	104	102	89	131	109	107	118	105	109	98	97	108	106
May	114	108	100	138	121	117	128	117	128	108	113	118	113
June	101	98	95	110	106	107	121	105	113	101	94	106	108
July	113	109	106	122	121	108	115	107	115	104	100	106	117
August	105	97	109	118	105	103	124	101	114	103	93	97	115
September	103	97	101	119	105	96	112	93	103	91	90	91	102
October	117	112	109	113	130	112	128	110	116	105	105	109	117
November	111	105	105	116	119	111	126	109	119	108	109	105	120
December	111	100	117	122	113	115	126	110	117	104	99	111	117
Seasonally Adjusted													
1961 1st quarter	*104*	*98*	*109*	*111*	*104*	*101*	*99*	*102*	*102*	*106*	*101*	*101*	*102*
2nd quarter	*98*	*98*	*100*	*95*	*99*	*99*	*96*	*100*	*96*	*98*	*102*	*98*	*99*
3rd quarter	*99*	*103*	*95*	*94*	*99*	*101*	*103*	*100*	*100*	*98*	*98*	*102*	*100*
4th quarter	*99*	*101*	*95*	*99*	*98*	*99*	*103*	*98*	*101*	*98*	*99*	*97*	*100*
1962 1st quarter	*100*	*102*	*94*	*108*	*99*	*99*	*104*	*98*	*104*	*97*	*98*	*97*	*95*
2nd quarter	*102*	*107*	*92*	*106*	*103*	*104*	*109*	*103*	*108*	*102*	*102*	*102*	*107*
3rd quarter	*107*	*107*	*98*	*120*	*107*	*104*	*116*	*102*	*109*	*98*	*104*	*100*	*105*
4th quarter	*104*	*98*	*101*	*117*	*108*	*102*	*111*	*101*	*108*	*99*	*98*	*100*	*104*
1963 1st quarter	*101*	*96*	*96*	*123*	*104*	*105*	*113*	*104*	*108*	*96*	*96*	*107*	*100*
2nd quarter	*105*	*103*	*93*	*123*	*109*	*108*	*125*	*105*	*114*	*103*	*99*	*104*	*109*
3rd quarter	*110*	*108*	*105*	*118*	*113*	*109*	*124*	*107*	*116*	*105*	*101*	*106*	*115*
4th quarter	*112*	*104*	*110*	*120*	*120*	*110*	*119*	*109*	*116*	*103*	*101*	*110*	*116*
1963 January	*98*	*90*	*100*	*126*	*98*	*100*	*105*	*99*	*107*	*91*	*91*	*103*	*93*
February	*102*	*97*	*95*	*120*	*109*	*104*	*112*	*102*	*102*	*96*	*96*	*105*	*102*
March	*102*	*99*	*94*	*123*	*104*	*112*	*123*	*110*	*113*	*101*	*102*	*114*	*106*
April	*104*	*100*	*91*	*131*	*109*	*103*	*120*	*101*	*107*	*97*	*95*	*100*	*106*
May	*105*	*102*	*92*	*125*	*111*	*110*	*124*	*107*	*117*	*102*	*102*	*108*	*107*
June	*105*	*106*	*95*	*114*	*107*	*110*	*131*	*107*	*118*	*109*	*99*	*105*	*114*
July	*111*	*111*	*101*	*116*	*116*	*107*	*123*	*105*	*116*	*103*	*98*	*103*	*115*
August	*107*	*105*	*102*	*112*	*109*	*110*	*129*	*108*	*121*	*107*	*103*	*105*	*120*
September	*113*	*107*	*112*	*127*	*115*	*109*	*119*	*108*	*111*	*103*	*103*	*109*	*112*
October	*108*	*102*	*104*	*108*	*118*	*108*	*117*	*108*	*114*	*102*	*98*	*110*	*113*
November	*112*	*106*	*107*	*120*	*118*	*108*	*115*	*107*	*117*	*104*	*104*	*105*	*117*
December	*116*	*104*	*119*	*134*	*124*	*114*	*125*	*112*	*116*	*104*	*100*	*115*	*117*

(1) The figures in square brackets relate to Section code numbers in the Standard International Trade Classification Revised.
(2) Export List Division 65.
(3) Export List Divisions 67, 68 and 69.

WHOLESALE PRICE INDICES

Materials prices continue to rise in January

THERE WAS a further increase, over 1 per cent, in January in the prices of materials and fuel used in manufacturing industry. Both the indices for the food sector and the non-food sector contributed to this latest rise. Higher prices for a number of items were responsible for the increase in the non-food index to 107·8, compared with 106·1 in the fourth quarter of 1963 and 102·5 in the last quarter of 1962. The index for the food sector was a little below the average for the preceding three months but some 10 per cent up on the end quarter of 1962.

The gradual rise in output prices continued in January. The non-

1. Materials purchased by broad sectors of industry—1954=100

(monthly averages)

1958 Standard Industrial Classification Minimum List Headings		1962	1963				1963							1964
		4th Qtr.	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.	Jan.	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
Orders III to XVI	Basic materials and fuel used in manufacturing industry.	100·4	102·1	102·1	101·5	106·3*	102·4	101·2	100·2	103·1	106·6	106·1*	106·3*	107·5*
	Basic materials	95·7	97·5	97·5	96·8	102·1*	97·9	96·5	95·3	98·5	102·4	101·8*	102·1*	103·4*
	Fuel	137·1	137·5	137·5	137·8	138·6*	137·2	137·5	137·7	138·2	138·2	138·8*	138·8*	139·0*
Orders IV to XVI	Basic materials and fuel used in manufacturing industry, other than food, drink and tobacco manufacturing industries.	102·5	103·6	104·2	104·2	106·1*	103·6	104·5	104·1	104·1	104·9	106·5*	106·7*	107·6*
	Basic materials other than fuel	96·5	97·7	98·4	98·3	100·4*	97·8	98·7	98·2	98·1	99·1	100·9*	101·1*	102·4*
211 to 229	Materials and fuel used in the food manufacturing industries.	96·1	98·7	97·5	95·9	106·1*	99·6	94·4	92·4	100·7	109·1	104·5*	104·7*	105·9*
263 to 277	Materials and fuel used in the chemicals and allied industries.	104·3	105·1	106·9	107·9	108·5*	104·6	107·8	107·9	108·0	108·6	108·7*	108·8*	108·8*
331 to 349 (excluding 342)	Materials and fuel used in the mechanical engineering industries.	130·5	130·6	130·7	130·7	131·4*	130·5	130·7	130·7	130·7	131·0	131·2*	131·9*	132·5*
361	Materials and fuel used in the electrical machinery industry.	120·3	120·4	120·7	120·9	121·5*	120·4	120·9	120·8	120·9	121·2	121·4*	121·9*	122·3*
Order X	Materials and fuel used in the textile industries	91·4	94·5	95·6	96·0	99·9*	94·4	96·3	95·9	95·8	98·5	100·8*	100·4*	101·5*
Order XIV	Materials and fuel used in the timber industries	108·9	109·2	109·6	109·8	111·0*	109·1	109·7	109·9	109·9	110·3	111·2*	111·7*	112·5*
Order XV	Materials and fuel used in the paper industries	104·2	105·2	105·6	106·9	107·8*	105·0	106·9	106·9	107·0	107·4	108·0*	107·9*	109·4*
Order XVII	Construction materials	120·8	121·0	121·4	122·3	123·1*	120·9	122·2	122·4	122·4	122·8	123·1*	123·5*	123·9*
Part of Order XVII	House building materials	120·6	120·7	121·1	122·2	123·0*	120·6	122·0	122·2	122·3	122·4	123·1*	123·5*	124·0*

* Provisional figure.

2. Output of broad sectors of industry—1954=100

(monthly averages)

1958 Standard Industrial Classification Minimum List Headings		1962	1963				1963							1964
		4th Qtr.	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.	Jan.	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
Orders III to XVI	All manufactured products: Total sales	118·7	119·0	119·5	119·9	120·8*	118·9	119·8	119·7	120·3	120·8	120·6*	120·9*	121·1*
	Home market sales	119·2	119·6	119·9	120·2	121·1*	119·4	120·1	120·0	120·6	121·1	120·9*	121·3*	121·6*
Orders IV to XVI	Products of manufacturing industries, other than food, drink and tobacco: Total sales	120·1	120·3	120·8	120·8	121·2*	120·1	120·7	120·7	121·0	121·1	121·2*	121·8*	122·1*
	Home market sales	121·1	121·4	121·8	122·1	122·5*	121·1	122·0	122·0	122·2	122·3	122·5*	122·6*	123·0*
211 to 229	Products of the food manufacturing industries: Home market sales	112·3	113·3	113·1	113·5	117·0*	113·4	112·9	112·3	115·3	117·6	116·0*	117·5*	117·5*
263 to 277	Chemicals and allied industries: Total sales	102·2	102·4	102·9	103·6	104·0*	102·4	103·6	103·5	103·7	104·0	104·1*	104·2*	104·3*
	Home market sales	103·9	104·1	104·5	104·7	105·1*	103·9	104·9	104·6	104·6	105·0	105·1*	105·2*	105·3*
311 and 312	Iron and steel industries: Total sales	129·0	129·0	128·7	128·7	128·8*	129·1	128·7	128·7	128·6	128·7	128·8	128·8*	128·5*
	†Home market sales	133·8	133·9	133·7	133·7	133·8	133·9	133·7	133·7	133·6	133·7	133·8	133·9	133·9*
Order X	Textile industries other than clothing: Total sales	103·9	104·8	105·4	105·9	106·8*	104·7	105·8	105·8	106·1	106·3	106·8	107·2*	107·8*
	Home market sales	102·5	103·0	103·6	104·0	104·9*	102·7	104·0	103·9	104·1	104·2	104·9	105·5*	106·3*
Order XII	Clothing and footwear: Home market sales	110·6	110·5	110·6	110·8	111·0*	110·5	110·8	110·8	110·8	110·9	111·1	111·2*	111·6*
Order XIV	Timber industries: Home market sales	112·1	112·0	112·1	112·3	113·3*	112·1	112·3	112·3	112·3	112·8	113·5*	113·7*	114·3*
481 to 483	Paper industries: Home market sales	111·1	111·3	111·3	111·7	112·2*	111·3	111·3	111·8	112·0	112·0	112·1	112·4*	112·9*
Order XVII	New construction‡	123	125	126	126	127*				126			127*	

* Provisional figure. † The index for Blast Furnaces and Iron and Steel Melting and Rolling: Home Market Sales (Minimum List Headings 40, 41 of the 1948 Standard Industrial Classification) has been discontinued. An equivalent index is published in Table (3) (a) of this article under the title 'Other steel goods (excluding tubes)'. ‡ Index of building costs: figures relate to average for the quarter.

food index, home market sales, was 123·0 compared with 122·5 in the fourth quarter of 1963 and 121·1 in the fourth quarter of 1962. The index for the food sector was unchanged in January, but more than 4 per cent up on the last quarter of 1962.

Materials and fuel used in broad sectors of industry

The increase of about 1 per cent in the index for the food sector was due in the main to higher prices for raw sugar. The indices for materials and fuel used in the other broad sectors were all higher in January with the exception of the chemicals sector which was unchanged. The two engineering input indices, which began to move up in the fourth quarter rose further and have increased by some 1·5 per cent in the last four months. The textiles index rose to 101·5 compared with 91·4 in the last quarter. Further increases in the prices of imported softwood and imported woodpulp were largely responsible for the continued rise in the indices for the timber industries and for the paper industries respectively.

Average prices of materials used in construction and in house-building also moved up more in January.

Output of broad sectors of industry

There was no change in the index for the food sector; a higher price for refined sugar and marginal increases in a few other items were offset by small declines in some other items, e.g. bread and flour confectionery.

Output prices of the other broad sectors, other than the iron

3 (a). Commodities produced in the United Kingdom — 1954 = 100

Commodities are listed by industries (as defined in the Standard Industrial Classification 1958) whose principal products they are. The Standard Industrial Classification references appear in the annual article on wholesale price index numbers published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of February 15, 1963. (monthly averages)

	1963				1964
	Jan.	July	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
Coal†	155·7	151·4	156·2	156·2*	156·2*
Slates	150·7	161·1	161·1	161·1	161·1
Salt	114·3	114·0	114·0	114·0	114·0*
Flour	110·9	112·6	115·0	116·2	119·3*
Sugar, refined	132·3	105·2	124·6	128·2	130·9*
Chocolate and sugar confectionery	105·7	106·8	107·1	107·1*	106·8*
Beer	103·2	107·1	107·8	107·8*	107·8*
Tobacco and cigarettes	126·8	126·8	126·8	126·8	126·8
Hard coke	164·0	164·0	164·0	164·0	164·0
Motor spirit, standard grade (including duty)	109·4	109·4	109·4	109·4	109·4
Medium fuel oil (950 secs.)	138·9	138·9	138·9	138·9	138·9
Lubricating oils and greases	126·6	128·4	128·4	128·4*	128·4*
General chemicals	98·9	98·7	98·7	98·8*	98·8*
Pharmaceutical chemicals	68·3	65·8	65·8*	65·6*	65·6*
Pharmaceutical preparations	98·0	98·1	98·1	98·1	98·0*
Toilet preparations	128·3	129·7	129·7	129·7*	130·4
Paint for building and decorating	112·8	113·6	113·5	113·5*	113·5*
Soap	134·8	135·3	135·6	136·2	137·1*
Soapless detergents	100·8	100·7	100·7	100·7	101·0*
Synthetic resins and plastic materials	77·7	76·9	76·8	76·8*	76·8*
Steel sheets	133·7	132·3	132·5	132·5	132·5
Tinplate	120·3	119·8	119·8	120·3	120·3
Other steel goods (excluding tubes)	133·5	133·4	133·5	133·6	133·6*
Steel tubes	138·7	138·8	138·8	139·1	139·3*
Iron castings	143·2	142·8	142·7	143·7	145·2*
Aluminium and aluminium alloy products:					
Extruded and drawn	132·3	132·3	133·8	136·4	138·8
Rolled	122·8	122·8	124·5	127·0	129·4
Castings	128·3	134·2	134·2	134·2	136·8
Forgings	128·7	128·7	129·9	130·0	130·0*
Brass, ingot 65-35, B.S. 1400: B3, delivered	95·3	96·1	96·9	100·2	102·4
Photographic paper and films, etc.	120·4	123·2	125·2	125·3*	125·3*
Spectacles, etc.	121·5	122·4	122·4	122·4	122·4
Dental goods	129·6	130·8	131·2	131·2	131·2*
Gramophone records	119·9	124·1	138·5	138·5*	138·5*
Domestic electrical appliances	99·4	99·8	99·5	99·5*	99·5*
Perambulators, etc.	121·4	122·7	122·7	122·7	122·7*
Tools and implements	137·9	138·0	138·6	138·6	139·8*

	1963				1964
	Jan.	July	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
Cutlery	128·8	130·4	130·4	130·4	130·4*
Cutlery (other than razors and razor blades)	123·0	127·8	127·8	127·8	127·8*
Spoons and forks	139·5	143·0	143·0	143·0	143·2*
Galvanized cisterns, tanks and cylinders	145·0	151·1	151·1	151·1*	151·1*
Domestic hollow-ware	138·0	139·1	140·2	140·2	142·5*
Domestic gas appliances	110·8	110·6	110·6	110·6	110·6
Cotton yarn	88·9	89·0	90·8	90·9	91·2
Spun rayon yarn	91·4	96·8	97·5	97·8	98·3*
Irish linen yarns (wetspun)	106·1	113·6	121·2	121·4	125·2*
Cotton cloth	95·5	95·0	95·9	96·4	96·4*
Linen	108·9	113·2	117·3	125·0	126·9*
Rayon and acetate fabric	111·7	110·6	111·4	111·8	111·9
Wool tops	82·9	90·3	98·7	98·4	98·3*
Worsted yarns	93·2	98·1	103·4	102·8	102·6
Harris tweed	100·0	102·8	108·3	108·3	108·3
Serge cloth	93·1	97·5	98·9	101·4	101·4
Jute yarn	107·7	104·2	104·2	104·2	104·2
Jute piece-goods	108·7	106·2	112·4	112·4*	112·4*
Rope, twine and net	112·5	122·8	126·3	126·3	126·6
Hosiery and other knitted goods‡	94·7	96·6	97·0	97·5	97·4*
Carpets and rugs	119·1	119·4	119·4	119·4	127·3*
Canvas goods and sacks	107·9	102·6	99·7	98·2	100·9*
Leather for footwear	105·7	104·1	104·9	105·9*	105·3*
Travel goods	118·2	118·7	120·0	120·0	121·8*
Made-up clothing	109·5	109·8	110·2	110·4*	110·7*
Weatherproof outerwear	102·1	101·9	102·0	102·0	102·5*
Men's and boys' tailored outerwear	111·2	111·5	111·9	111·9*	113·0*
Women's and girls' tailored outerwear	107·0	108·0	108·6	109·3	109·5*
Women's and girls' light outerwear	108·2	108·5	109·2	109·2	109·2*
Footwear (excluding rubber)	112·1	112·3	112·2	112·2*	112·9*
Refractory goods, including bricks	144·6	144·6	145·4	145·4	145·4
Non-refractory goods, including bricks	123·1	126·5	126·7	126·7*	126·8*
Building bricks, common, other than fletton, *ex works.*	124·7	127·1	128·0	128·0*	128·2*
Building bricks, fletton common, *delivered.*	115·8	119·2	119·3	119·3	119·3
Electrical porcelain	123·8	123·8	128·4	128·4	128·4
Domestic china and earthenware	133·5	136·3	136·3	136·3	136·3*
Glass (other than containers)	128·6	129·3	132·8	132·8*	132·8*
Glass containers	118·4	118·4	118·4	118·4	118·4

† This index is based on prices ruling on the last day of the month.
* Provisional figure. ‡ Revised series from January 1964. § Revised figure.

and steel industries which were unchanged, were all at a higher level in January. The increase in the chemicals index was marginal. There were significant increases in the other sector indices however; the textiles index and the timber index have risen by some 2 per cent in the last four months.

3 (a). (*Continued*). Commodities produced in the United Kingdom — 1954 = 100

(monthly averages)

	1963				1964
	Jan.	July	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
Cement, delivered	120·0	124·4	124·4	124·4	124·4*
Abrasive paper and cloth	126·5	126·9	128·7	128·7	128·7*
Cast stone and cast concrete products	109·0	109·0	114·6	114·6	114·9*
Home-grown hardwood	97·4	101·5	101·5	101·5	101·5*
Domestic furniture	116·4	116·6	116·7	116·7	117·5*
Bedding, etc.	109·1	109·1	109·1	109·1	109·9*
Wooden boxes, packing cases, crates, etc.	115·2	115·4	116·1	116·1	116·1
Paper and board	109·7	109·3	110·3	110·9	111·3*
Cardboard boxes, cartons and fibreboard packing cases.	110·2	110·5	110·5	110·9	111·6*
Wallpaper	131·2	131·2	131·7	131·7	131·7
Paper bags	112·2	112·2	118·4	118·4	118·4
Manufactured stationery	119·1	118·4	118·4	118·4*	118·5*
Other manufactures of paper and board	102·1	103·0	103·9	103·9	105·3*
Rubber tyres and tubes	122·6	123·4	123·4	123·4*	123·4*
Rubber goods (other than tyres and tubes)	115·5	115·9	114·9	114·9*	114·9*
Rubber footwear	125·9	125·9	125·9	125·9	125·9*
Linoleum and felt base	126·5	130·9	130·9	131·1*	133·8*
Brushes and brooms	132·4	135·2	135·2	135·2	135·4*
Toys and games	117·7	119·0	119·1	119·1*	120·1*
Sports equipment	131·9	133·8	134·0	134·0	134·0*
Pens and pencils	113·3	114·0	114·0	114·0*	114·0*
Other stationers' goods	126·9	126·9	126·9	126·9	126·9
Plastic mouldings	103·4	103·5	103·0	103·1*	103·4*

* Provisional figure.

3 (b). Commodities produced wholly or partly imported into the United Kingdom — 1954 = 100

(monthly averages)

	1963				1964
	Jan.	July	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
Hides and skins	87·3	76·2	79·2	77·8*	77·4*
Imported	95·1	82·9	87·1	85·1	84·9
Native	75·5	66·2	67·4	66·8	66·1*
Non-ferrous metals:					
Aluminium, virgin ingot, delivered	115·4	115·4	117·9	117·9	117·9
Copper, ex-ship, wharf or warehouse	94·2	94·2	94·2	94·8	95·6
Lead, ex-ship, wharf or warehouse	56·2	67·5	71·6	77·1	81·9
Nickel, refined, delivered	131·9	131·9	131·9	131·9	131·9
Tin, ingot, min. 99·75 per cent., settlement price	118·3	125·2	135·4	140·3	144·6
Zinc, ex-ship, wharf or warehouse	86·3	95·0	107·4	121·0	122·4
Oils, resins and gums:					
Linseed oil, crude, naked, ex-works	110·4	109·6	112·0	115·2*	117·4*
Palm oil, c.i.f., in bulk	92·6	97·0	99·0	100·3*	100·6*
Whale oil, acid, soft, naked, ex-works	56·4	69·5	68·5	69·5*	69·5*
Pyrites, c.i.f., United Kingdom ports	59·4	59·4	59·4	59·4	59·4
Rubber, No. 1 R.S.S. one month future	116·8	107·0	102·8	99·4	94·4*
Sulphur, crude (for acid making), c.i.f.	67·8	65·6	65·6	65·6	62·9
Textiles:					
Coir yarn, c.i.f. United Kingdom ports	156·0	154·2	158·6	158·0	156·9
Cotton, raw	72·2	71·3	70·9	71·4*	72·6*
Jute, raw, 'Mill Lightnings', c.i.f. Dundee	134·3	116·5	119·5	120·5	120·8*
Jute, raw, 'Mill Hearts', c.i.f. Dundee	114·0	112·1	114·0	114·8	115·1*
Silk, raw, delivered mill	157·2	145·2	125·3	124·2	120·5*
Sisal, East Africa No. 1 Grade, c.i.f. London	150·1	172·7	172·7	172·7	172·7
Wool, raw	83·8	89·2	99·8	98·2	99·7*
Crossbred, medium and coarse, c.i.f. U.K.	92·9	96·4	120·4	115·5	117·7
Crossbred, fine, c.i.f. U.K.	86·2	91·1	102·6	101·6	103·1
Merino, c.i.f. U.K.	79·8	85·0	90·5	89·2	90·8
Timber:					
Imported hardwood (ex-yard or wharf)	109·6	109·8	111·3	111·6	111·3*
Imported plywood (delivered to consumers)	98·5	99·9	99·8	100·5	101·0*
Imported softwood (delivered to consumers)	103·6	104·4	106·9	108·0	109·6
Woodpulp, imported	93·6	96·4	98·8	98·7	100·3*

* Provisional figure.

NOTES ON WHOLESALE PRICES

The notes on index numbers of wholesale prices (1954 = 100) *are published only in the annual article, which normally appears in February. They were last published in the issue of February* 15, 1963.

Correspondence about wholesale price index numbers should be addressed to Statistics Division, Board of Trade, Room 102, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. Telephone inquiries should be made to City 5757, Ext. 7299 or 7250.

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Turnover of catering trades in December

THE TOTAL turnover of the catering trades in December 1963 was 6 per cent higher than a year earlier, much the same increase as during the two previous months. As, however, turnover in December 1962 was at a relatively low level, the size of the increase in December 1963 indicates that trading in the month was rather less buoyant than in recent months. During the fourth quarter as a whole, turnover was 6 per cent above the corresponding period of 1962 compared with an increase of 4 per cent in both the second and third quarters.

For 1963 as a whole total turnover showed an increase of 4 per cent compared with an increase of 5 per cent in 1962, and one of 7 per cent in 1961. The large increase in 1961, however, was due in part to higher prices resulting from the increases in duty on alcohol and cigarettes in the 'little budget' of July of that year. The slightly smaller increase in 1963 than in 1962 was accounted for by a very poor first quarter of the year when the weather was exceptionally bad. The increase in turnover during the last three quarters of 1963 was very similar to that during the year 1962. Public houses, licensed hotels and holiday camps showed smaller increases in 1963 than in 1962, but restaurants, cafes, etc., in spite of a poor first quarter, showed a slightly larger increase. The turnover of canteens and catering contractors was not affected by the weather in the first quarter and for the year as a whole their increase was twice as large as during 1962, 6 per cent against 3 per cent.

Catering trades

Index numbers of turnover per week and percentage changes on a year earlier

1960 = 100

Kind of business (Turnover in 1960 £ million)	Year	1st qtr.	2nd qtr.	3rd qtr.	4th qtr.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
TOTAL ALL CATERERS: (£1,290 million)	1960	100	83	102	115	101	82	81	85	96	98	111	118	120	107	97	91	111
	1961	107	90	109	124	108	87	88	94	101	108	115	124	130	118	106	98	117
	1962	112	95	115	129	112	93	94	96	108	109	125	131	136	121	112	102	119
	1963	117	96	119	134	119	94	93	100	111	113	130	136	142	126	118	109	126
	1962	+5	+6	+6	+4	+4	+7	+7	+3	+7	+1	+9	+5	+4	+3	+5	+5	+2
	1963	+4(a)	+1	+4	+4	+6	Nil	−2	+4	+3	+3	+4	+5	+5	+4	+6	+7	+6
Licensed hotels and holiday camps (£169 million)	1960	100	67	105	139	89	63	65	72	91	97	123	141	150	128	105	77	86
	1961	107	72	112	149	95	66	68	78	95	107	130	149	161	138	113	82	91
	1962	113	77	119	158	98	71	74	84	98	109	143	161	169	146	117	87	93
	1963	118	76	124	167	107	69	72	85	103	113	149	169	184	151	128	94	100
	1962	+6	+7	+6	+6	+4	+8	+7	+7	+3	+2	+10	+8	+5	+6	+4	+6	+2
	1963	+5(a)	Nil	+4	+6	+9	−3	−2	+2	+5	+3	+5	+5	+8	+4	+10	+7	+8
Restaurants, cafes, etc., and fish and chip shops (£307 million)	1960	100	84	103	120	93	82	82	86	94	97	115	124	130	108	95	91	94
	1961	106	90	109	126	99	88	88	94	100	108	117	127	138	116	101	97	98
	1962	109	94	112	130	102	92	93	96	104	107	123	130	141	120	106	100	100
	1963	114	94	117	135	109	89	92	99	108	110	129	134	147	125	112	106	109
	1962	+3	+4	+3	+3	+3	+4	+6	+2	+4	−1	+5	+2	+2	+4	+5	+3	+3
	1963	+4(a)	Nil	+4	+4	+7	−3	−2	+4	+4	+4	+5	+3	+4	+5	+6	+6	+9
Public houses (£711 million)	1960	100	83	102	110	106	82	81	85	98	97	108	114	114	102	95	91	126
	1961	109	92	108	120	114	89	90	95	103	109	112	120	126	115	106	99	133
	1962	114	97	116	125	119	97	97	98	113	110	124	128	132	118	113	104	135
	1963	118	98	119	130	125	98	94	101	115	113	128	133	137	122	119	112	141
	1962	+5	+6	+8	+4	+4	+9	+8	+2	+10	+1	+11	+6	+5	+3	+7	+5	+1
	1963	+3(a)	+1	+3	+4	+6	+1	−3	+4	+1	+3	+3	+5	+4	+4	+5	+7	+5
Canteens and catering contractors (£102 million)	1960	100	104	97	93	106	105	106	102	95	102	94	94	85	99	106	110	103
	1961	105	108	103	99	111	109	108	105	104	104	102	103	87	105	110	115	109
	1962	108	113	106	101	113	113	114	111	104	111	104	103	90	109	112	118	110
	1963	115	120	113	106	119	119	122	120	111	119	111	108	96	112	118	125	115
	1962	+3	+5	+3	+2	+2	+4	+6	+5	Nil	+6	+2	−1	+4	+3	+2	+3	+1
	1963	+6(a)	+7	+7	+4	+6	+5	+6	+8	+7	+7	+6	+6	+6	+2	+5	+6	+5

(a) Cumulative figure for January to December compared with corresponding period of 1962.

Motor Agents' Association at Board of Trade

MR. DAVID PRICE, Parliamentary Secretary, Board of Trade, received on February 11 a deputation from the Motor Agents' Association led by Mr. Sydney Caffyn.

The deputation presented a memorandum to the Parliamentary Secretary setting out their views on the likely consequences for the motor trade of the prohibition of resale price maintenance.

The Parliamentary Secretary undertook that full consideration would be given to the points raised by the deputation.

Business Monitor: Production Series

THE FOLLOWING titles and issues of Business Monitor Production Series are now available, and copies may be obtained by annual subscription from H.M. Stationery Office, P.O. Box 569, London, S.E.1:

Monthly at £1 a year, post free:

Rotating Electrical Machinery for August 1963.
Internal Combustion Engines for October 1963.
Electric Lamps for November 1963.
Cars and Commercial Vehicles for December 1963.
Home-grown Timber for December 1963.
Wood Chipboad for December 1963.

Quarterly at 7s. 6d. a year, post free:

Mechanical Handling Plant for July-September 1963.

Government surplus sales by auction

WAR OFFICE

1964	Stores	Location	Auctioneers
Feb. 18 .	Hand tools, clothing and textiles, electrical equipment and miscellaneous stores.	Command Ordnance Sub-Depot, Barlow, Nr. Selby, Yorks.	Bartle & Son, (Dept. L), 50-52 Merrion Street, Leeds, 2. (Tel. Leeds 20898).
Feb. 27-28 .	Vehicles and miscellaneous stores including:	W.D. Storage Depot, Bowhouse, Hurlford, Nr. Kilmarnock, Ayrshire.	Dixon & Wallace Ltd. (Dept. L), Bank Buildings, Graham Square, Glasgow, E.1. (Tel. Bridgeton 2447).

B/D blouses and trousers; raincoats; pyjamas; shirts; woollen drawers; greatcoats; boots; shoes; tarpaulins; mattresses; sheets; blankets; pillows; underlays; carpets; curtains; mirrors; sideboards; chairs various and upholstered settees. Kitchen utensils and crockery. Telephone sets; radio receivers and components; film projector 35 mm. buckets; wheelbarrows; hand tools; wrist watches; vertical milling machines (motorized); vertical pillar drilling machines; draw reaming machines; grinding machines fine diamond tool lathe; guillotine; blade shaving machines; sheet metal bending rolls. Commercial vehicles; trailers; private cars; motor cycles; Scammell 20 ton 6 × 4 tractor; Leyland 'Hippos'; AEC 'Matadors'; AEC 'Mammoth'; Austin 'Champs': Land Rovers; mobile crane 5 ton 6 × 4; industrial tractors; hydraulic trolley jacks; M.T. spares; jerricans, etc.

Mar. 3-6 .	Vehicles, earthmoving, road making and mobile lifting equipment, vehicle and plant ancillaries and spares, motor cycles, etc.	W.D. Storage Depot, Ruddington, Notts. .	Walker, Walton & Hanson, (Dept. L), Byard Lane, Bridlesmith Gate, Nottingham. (Tel. 54272).
Mar. 12 .	Machine tools and miscellaneous stores .	W.D. Storage Depot, Rotherwas, Hereford .	Russell, Baldwin & Bright Ltd. (Dept. L), 20 King Street, Hereford. (Tel. 4366).

Catalogues for each sale shown above may be obtained from the appropriate Auctioneer 14 days prior to date of sale, price 1s. 0d. (*Postal orders only*).

AIR MINISTRY

1964	Stores	Location	Auctioneers
Mar. 11 .	Miscellaneous stores and equipment .	No. 16 Maintenance Unit, Royal Air Force, Stafford and RCAF Langar.	South & Stubbs, 28 Eastgate Street, Stafford. (Tel. Stafford 2331).

Catalogues for the above sale may be obtained within fourteen days of the advertised date of the sale, on application to the auctioneers. Catalogues for sales held at Maintenance Units cost 1s. 0d. each (*Postal orders only*).

TENDER SALES

Tenders are invited for the purchase of:

(a) two T2 Hangars (approximately 240 ft. × 120 ft. at Little Snoring, Fakenham, Norfolk;
(b) approx. 99,000 yards of control cable in ducts; and, later,
(c) approx. 6,000 yards of underground cable; termination pillars, cast concrete ducting, ventilation, cooking and heating equipment, boilers, switchboards, refrigerators etc., all at Carnaby, near Bridlington, Yorks. Apply within 7 days of the date of this notice to Air Ministry (C.19a), London, W.C.1., for tender forms.

MINISTRY OF PUBLIC BUILDING AND WORKS

TENDER SALE: EX ROYAL SCHOOL OF MILITARY ENGINEERING, UPNOR PIER, UPNOR, NEAR CHATHAM, KENT.

One No. Smiths Rodley 3-ton electric level luffing portal rail crane. This crane was erected in 1956 and is generally in good condition. The successful purchaser will be required to dismantle and remove the crane.

Applications for tender documents should be made to Disposals Section, Supplies Division, Ministry of Public Building and Works, Southbridge House, Southwark Bridge Road, London, S.E.1, by not later than February 20, 1964. Visits to the site can only be made after the receipt of tender documents.

MARSTON BUILDINGS

Special purchase direct from Ministry enables us to offer at very attractive prices, for immediate delivery:

20 Marston Buildings 'Low' type
100' long x 45' wide x 16' to eaves.

10 Marston Buildings 'High' type
size as above but 25' to eaves.

All buildings suitable for erecting as multi-span in 45' units and extendable to any length in 25' multiples.

Send for details and illustrated leaflet to:-

GEORGE COHEN MACHINERY LIMITED,
Contractors' Plant Division,
600, Wood Lane, London, W.12.

ASSISTANCE FOR THE DEVELOPMENT DISTRICTS

The Board of Trade have published a new version of their booklet 'Expanding Industry' which describes the various forms of assistance available under the Local Employment Acts for projects which create employment in the development districts.

The Board of Trade's recent publication 'Room to Expand' gives a comprehensive description of the advantages for industrialists and others of setting up in these districts. The revised booklet 'Expanding Industry' describes in detail the different types of assistance for which industrialists and others can qualify – factories, grants and loans – and how to apply for them. Copies of both booklets are available free of charge at the Board of Trade Distribution of Industry and Regional Division, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1, and at the Board of Trade Regional Offices throughout the country.

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to represent M/S

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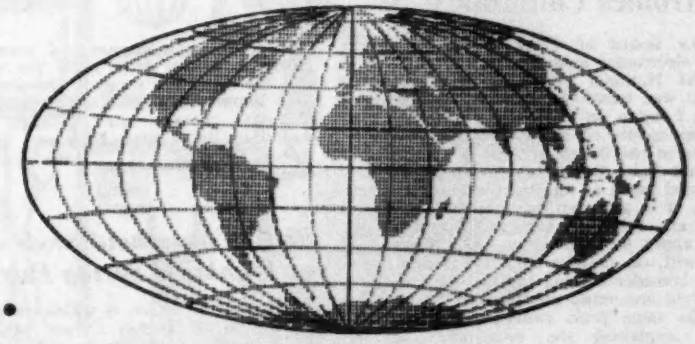

We provide every service other than actually selling the goods.

To those entering the Export Market for the first time, we are glad to give advice, without charge, on such matter as: Costs and transit times for despatch to any part of the world by air, sea or land • Documentary requirements of all countries and terms of payment • Export packing and methods of protection • Design and erection of stands at foreign exhibitions • Insurance against marine and other risks • Travel arrangements • Distribution abroad and local information through 30 overseas countries.

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Exhibitions and Fairs

Mr. Edward du Cann, Minister of State, Board of Trade (second right), and Mr. Elkan Simons, chairman of the International Gifts Fair (third right) which was held at Blackpool from February 3-6, seen with officials of the Board of Trade and Export Credits Guarantee Department on their combined stand on the opening day of the Fair. (See Board of Trade Journal, *of February 7, page 282, for the full report of the Fair).*

Opportunities for British exhibitors at U.S. National Electronics Conference

POSSIBLE Board of Trade assistance to the British electronics industry for participation in the 1964 National Electronics Conference in Chicago was mentioned at a press conference held in London on February 5 by the United Kingdom agents of the Conference. A representative of the Board of Trade's Export Publicity and Fairs Branch explained that, under the revised terms of the Board's 'Joint Venture' scheme, if a sufficient number of firms who jointly are fully representative of their industry apply to their Trade Association, the Board will, on request from the Trade Association, consider bearing the full cost of stand space, rent and stand construction.

At the same press conference Mr. Arthur Garratt explained the importance of the United States National Electronics Conference to British industry. The Conference, held annually in Chicago, is sponsored by North Western University and other American Universities. Apart from participation by two or three British firms, it has been until now a show place for the North American and foreign electronics, television and radio industries.

Mr. Garratt estimated that nearly 30,000 specialists from these industries will attend the Conference, which runs from October 19 to 21.

Mr. Garratt went on to say that the Japanese electronics industry is now a major exhibitor at the Conference, and Japanese firms in the past have obtained large orders for supplying electronic components to North American and European industry. In addition, other major industrial organizations and foreign Governments always place large orders at the Conference, or as a result of their visit to the Conference.

The Conference is held in McCormick Place, Chicago. The cost of stand space to North American firms is $5 per square foot, and the minimum stand is 8ft. x 10ft., costing $445 (approximately £160). British firms can negotiate cheaper rates through the NEC Agent in the United Kingdom, Lamb, Ruck Keene Partners Ltd., 12 Buckingham Street, London, W.C.2.

British household goods display at Frankfurt Spring Fair

THE BOARD OF TRADE is collaborating with the Federation of British Carpet Manufacturers, the Scottish and Nottingham Lace Furnishing Manufacturers' Association and the British Pianoforte Manufacturers' Association in organizing displays at the Frankfurt International Spring Fair, February 16-20, 1964.

Fourteen carpet manufacturers will be showing a wide variety of Axminsters including floral bed sets which are popular on the German market, and fitted carpets from 27 inches to 15 feet wide. Also shown will be top grade Wiltons in traditional Persian-type designs, and Rya long pile rugs. Six lace furnishing manufacturers are showing table covers, window nets and novelties in cotton, Terylene and rayon. Pianos and piano movements of the latest design and finish will be shown by nine companies.

Lord Drumalbyn, Minister of State, Board of Trade, is planning to visit Germany on February 17 and see the Frankfurt exhibition. The Minister will also attend a press reception given by the Pianoforte Manufacturers' Association.

CHANGES IN TRADE FAIRS AND EXHIBITIONS ANNOUNCEMENTS

BECAUSE *of pressure on space all the various classified lists of trade fairs and exhibitions will be published in full only on the dates indicated below:*

	Date Last Published	Date Next Published
United Kingdom	*Feb. 7*	*May 1*
Outside Europe . .	*Jan. 3*	*Apr. 3*
Europe . . .	*Dec. 13*	*Mar. 6*

Additions to the three lists will be shown in the issues of the intervening weeks.

No responsibility is taken for the standing of organizations or individuals mentioned in the lists, and dates, etc., may be subject to alteration.

The Board of Trade Export Publicity and Fairs Branch, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1 (Tel. Trafalgar 8855, Ext. 3096, Europe; 3097 United Kingdom and Outside Europe) will be glad to answer general inquiries but applications should be made to the organizers or United Kingdom agents for details of costs and conditions of participation. Export Publicity and Fairs Branch can also provide information about other events which, owing to space limitation, are not included in the lists.

* *indicates fair which is held annually at approximately the time stated.*

† *indicates fair which is held in alternate years at approximately the time stated.*

Additions to Classified Lists

The fairs and exhibitions given below are additions to the full lists published in the *Board of Trade Journal* on February 7, January 3 and December 13 respectively.

OUTSIDE EUROPE

Addition:

LOS ANGELES: PACIFIC FINE FOODS AND BEVERAGE FAIR – July 19-22, 1964.

* At Biltmore Hotel. Apply, Mr. T. Dohl, 168 South Lake Avenue, Pasadena, California.

CHICAGO: NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF HOME BUILDERS' 21ST ANNUAL CONVENTION AND EXPOSITION – December 6-10, 1964.

* At McCormick Place. Apply, Mr. Paul S. Van Auken, 140 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois.

Offenbach leather goods fair

The Board of Trade is collaborating with the National Leather Goods and Saddlery Manufacturers' Association in organizing a display at the International Leather Goods Trade Fair, Offenbach, Germany, which opened on February 13 and closes on February 20.

Occupying an area of 223 square metres, 22 British exhibitors displayed a wide variety of leather products.

In February last year the Board of Trade constructed and fully furnished 22 display shops which are to remain on site for three years to allow participation in the two fairs held at Offenbach every year.

BRITISH OVERSEAS FAIRS LTD.

British Overseas Fairs Ltd., the branch of F.B.I. which organizes British participation in exhibitions in various parts of the world, in consultation with the Board of Trade, is at 21 Tothill Street, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Abbey 6376).

OVERSEAS COMMERCIAL POSTS

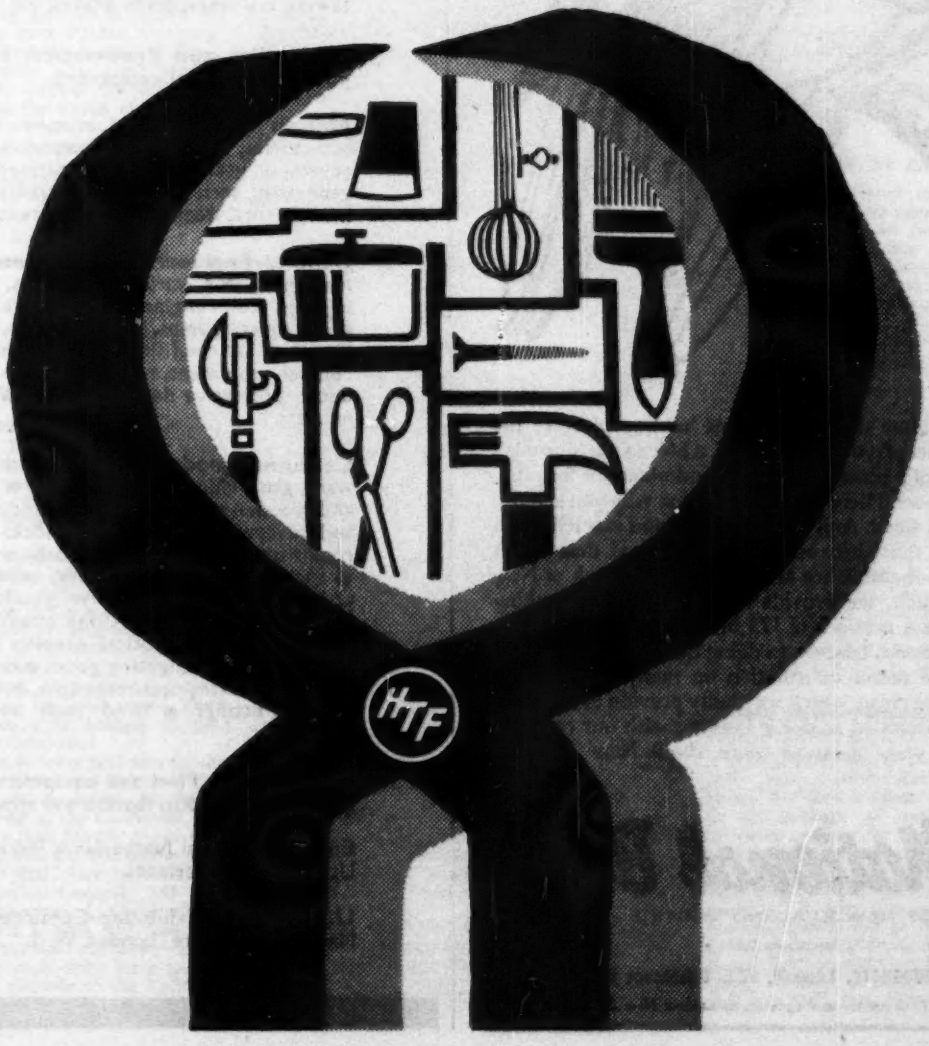
Over 200 official commercial posts in all the main centres of world trade are at the service of the United Kingdom exporter. A full list of their addresses was given on pages i-viii of the Board of Trade Journal *of January 31.*

10 international hardware trades fair

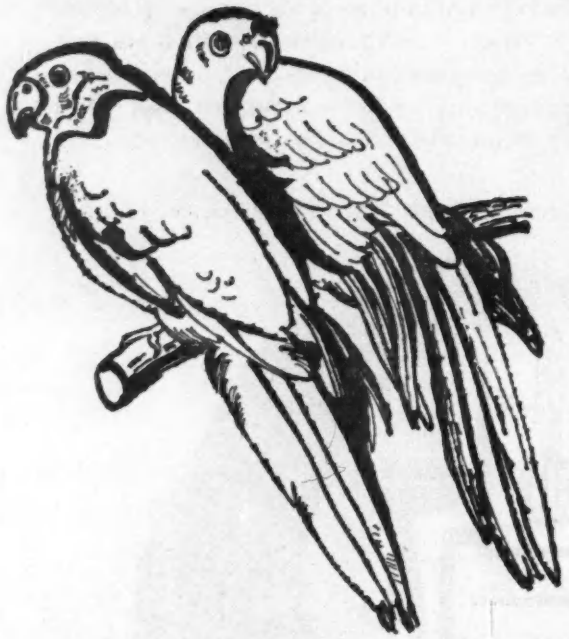
Olympia London • April 27 - May 1 • 1964

BUYERS OF HARDWARE THIS IS FOR YOU . . . The HTF is your opportunity of knowing exactly what's going on in the trade. What's new at home? What's new from abroad? What are your competitors doing? The Hardware Trades Fair puts you completely in the picture. New contacts, new ideas — all you need to broaden your business horizons — and all under one roof. Mark the date in your diary now . . . 27th April — 1st May. If you're in Hardware, it's a date you can't afford to miss.

Universal Exhibitions Limited, 9 Castle Place, High Wycombe, Bucks. Tel: High Wycombe 21391-2-3.



People who know... say
RUAKAKA



And that's because this word means 'nesting place of the Kakas, (a species of parakeet). Hence, a hole in a tree trunk – and the name of a place in New Zealand noted for farming. You didn't know? There's really no reason why you should, for it's a Maori word. And we know that (and can tell you a lot more than that) because we know a great deal about New Zealand – because we are the National Bank of New Zealand. As such, we provide a comprehensive banking service through a network of 175 branches and agencies in the North and South Islands. In doing this we have acquired a great deal of useful information on many topics, commercial and otherwise, which we gladly provide to anybody who may be interested in doing business with our country. So when you want to know more about New Zealand, ask us—

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UTRECHT - NETHERLANDS

INTERNATIONAL SPRING FAIR + TECHNI-SHOW 1964

9-17 March (closed on Sunday)

PRODUCT GROUPS:

Techni-Show (metal- and woodworking): drilling machines, bending machines, screw cutting machines, lathes, milling machines, measuring tools, cutting tools, stretching tools, welding equipment, foundry machines, presses, polishing machines, planing machines, shears, grinding machines, broaching machines, rolling machines, sawing machines, press brakes, etc. etc.

Hydraulics and Pneumatics: hydraulic and pneumatic control equipment.

Marine Engineering: marine engines and accessories, transmission equipment, gear boxes, reversing gear couplings, bearings, propellers, generating sets, valves, deck auxiliaries, nautical instruments, steering gear, maintenance supplies.

General Engineering Equipment: plant and machinery for various purposes, combustion engines, steam engines, boilers, turbines, coolers, drive units, pumps, compressors, blowers, exhausters, air conditioning plant, measuring and control equipment, rolling mill and foundry products, protective devices, maintenance supplies, etc. etc.

Consumer goods: household articles ● earthenware, glass, china and crystalware ● luxury metal and wooden articles, cutlery, handicraft ● gold- and silverware, jewellery ● clocks ● smokers' requisites ● leather goods ● baby articles ● toys ● sports goods ● perfumery, cosmetics, toilet articles ● souvenirs, carnival goods ● shop fittings, display and advertising material ● photographic, film and optical supplies ● electrical home appliances, lighting goods ● domestic heating and cooking apparatus (gas, coal and oil) ● sanitary fittings ● hand tools and gardening equipment.

Natural Gas: Plant and equipment for natural gas, extraction, distribution and application.

Enquiries: Royal Netherlands Industries Fair ● Utrecht ● Netherlands.

U.K. Agents: Exhibition Consultants Ltd., 11, Manchester Square, London W. 1.

Record toy exports forecast

IN 1963 the British toy industry produced more than £43 million worth of toys, of which £11 million worth were exported. This was an increase in exports of nearly £250,000 over that of 1962. What of 1964? Mr. A. C. Wells, chairman of the British Toy Manufacturers Association told a *Board of Trade Journal* representative at the opening of the British Toy Fair in Brighton on February 9: 'We are anticipating that this year we shall break all previous records as far as the export of toys are concerned. If today is a sample of what we are going to experience during the remaining days of the Fair, then the industry's export increase will indeed be very substantial.'

The Fair closed on February 13. More than 300 toy manufacturers, including 30 foreign exhibitors who exhibited through their British agents, occupied some 120,000 square feet of space in three hotels – the Bedford, Grand and Metropole – and in the Corn Exchange and the Brighton Stadium.

The trend in toys which will be on sale in the shops and stores next Christmas is towards models – replicas of what parents are using almost daily – motor cars, tools, vacuum cleaners, washing machines. 'Children are no longer satisfied with something that just looks the same' said Mr. Wells, 'it must be exactly the same as what their parents have.' Even dolls must be increasingly life-like; they must be able to talk, cry, consume food and have tresses that grow.

Within a few hours of the Fair opening exhibitors were reporting substantial orders for these 'new trend' toys from France, Germany, Austria, Holland, United States, Canada, Greece, Lebanon, Beirut, Malta and Switzerland. To walk casually through the lounges of the hotels, and around the stands of the Corn Exchange and Stadium was to be impressed with the diversity of languages one heard. Criticism is sometimes levelled against British exporters for not attempting to specify its saleable goods abroad in the language of the country to which they are trying to sell. This could not be said of the exhibitors at the Fair for the majority had details of their products printed in as many as nine languages, and in many cases there was a representative on the stand who could speak some foreign language.

Among toys shown at the fair for the first time were: 'Tressy', the doll with growing hair. If you want it longer, pull the tresses and they 'grow' to waist length. They can be tucked back to short style again. This was exhibited by Cascelloid (Palitoy) of Leicester. For children who are fascinated by the trick cyclist at the circus Roy Cooper (Toys) Ltd. of Stockport featured the 'Unicycle', the one-wheel cycle. Britain's Ltd. of London presented amongst their new designs a remote-control tractor which tows a rear dumper. The dumper tips when a lever is pressed, and also has an ingenious spade for loading the dumper.

Parents will welcome the electric lawn mower with which a child can help to mow the lawn. A miniature replica of the real thing – it can be operated either by batteries or by hand – was displayed by Remanco (Toys) Ltd., of Bromley, Kent. Shown for the first time by Mettoy Co., Ltd. and Playcraft Toys Ltd., were the 'Corgi Classics', the first two of which are a 1915 Ford Model 'T' and the 1927 3-litre Bentley Le Mans winner, and the Petite de Luxe children's typewriter – this machine is produced with keyboards in nine different languages.

Phillips Electrical Ltd. introduced a 'build-it-yourself' electronic organ. David Petri of Heathfield, Sussex, featured a solo game which opens up the many facets of constructional and geometrical design called Cuboids – a difficult puzzle to solve.

Construction sets, model railways, model racing tracks, literally hundreds of different types of soft toys, fancy dresses – cowboy, policeman, red indian, guardsman, nurses and many others – are featured among the 50,000 different exhibits at the Fair.

Cleveland store buyers to visit UK

The Board of Trade have been advised that the following buyers from the Cleveland department store of The Higbee Company, which is staging a British promotion this year from September 21-October 10, will be visiting Britain at various times during February, March and April:

Name of buyer	Merchandise sought
Mr. E. K. Hoffman	President and General Merchandise Manager
Mr. R. E. Broadbent	Vice-President; home furnishings, children's intimate apparel, yard goods
Mr. H. G. Brownell	Vice-President; men's and women's ready-to-wear, accessories, and fashion
Mr. W. E. Savage	Vice-President; budget store
Mr. M. Jones	Vice-President and Sales Promotion Manager
Mr. A. Lanza	Display Director
Mr. C. Edwards	Import Fair Co-ordinator
Mr. L. Carpenter	Children's, infants', dress fabrics
Mr. T. Rogers	Women's ready-to-wear
Miss Ruth Wolbolt	Infants', children's, girls' apparel, men's and women's accessories, men's sweaters
Mr. J. Reed	Smallwares, sporting goods and cameras, gourmet foods
Mr. J. Malloy	Stationery
Mrs. Marilyn Butcher	Country clothes
Mr. A. Zubin	Gifts and decorative accessories
Mr. G. Thomason	Housewares
Mr. A. Pecharka	Men's furnishings
Mr. R. Larger	Men's sportswear
Miss Claudette Price	Girls' underwear, robes and accessories
Miss Alice Smid	Handbags
Miss Blanche Rose	Neckwear and gloves
Mr. J. F. Ebersold	Toys
Miss Fern Farber	Women's sportswear

Manufacturers and exporters wishing to meet these buyers should contact Higbee's London buying house, which is Associated Merchandising Corporation, 62 Brook Street, London, W.1. (Tel. Mayfair 5266).

British tools on show in Prague

Britain's first national exhibition in Czechoslovakia since the war opened at the U Hybernu Palace in Prague on Saturday, February 8. Under the title 'Tools for Tomorrow', the exhibition featured examples of some of Britain's latest and most advanced industrial machinery and equipment. Products from 40 different firms were shown.

The exhibition, sponsored by the Foreign Office, was designed and produced by the Exhibitions Division of the Central Office of Information. Its aim was to present an image of a progressive industry which is quick to take advantage of modern scientific research. A simple functional display treatment was deliberately adopted to enable the equipment to speak for itself. A number of the machines were seen at work.

The Prague show is one of four official exhibitions designed for audiences in countries of Eastern Europe. An exhibit on 'Design in Britain' was recently shown in Warsaw and Krakow, another on 'Industrial Research'—part of a large British Trade Exhibition – is planned for Budapest, and an exhibition on 'The Role of the Industrial Designer' is now being prepared for a showing in Moscow next August.

Sacramento International Textile Exposition

THE ANNUAL International Textile Exposition held in the permanent exhibition buildings of the California State Fair at Sacramento will take place two months earlier this year than last. It will be held in March. The event is open to textile manufacturers throughout the world and fabrics submitted need not be already on sale in California. Gold medals will be awarded to those fabrics considered by a group of independent judges to be the best of their class.

Each entry must be made on a separate official entry form and all detailed information regarding an entry – without any identifying marks or labels – must be stapled to the entry, the size of which should be the width of the fabric by 6 yards. Processors are limited to five entries per section and a total of 20 entries.

Export Publicity and Fairs Branch of the Board of Trade have available some blank entry forms and would be pleased to send them out to anyone interested.

Since the Exposition is being held two months earlier this year entry forms will therefore have to be submitted that much earlier. All fabrics will have to be received at the California State Fair Ground not later than March 10, as judging commences on March 21, but entries from Britain should in the first place be forwarded to the British Consulate-General, 343 Sansome Street, San Francisco 4, California, to reach there by March 5, who will pass them on to the Fair authorities. An entry fee of $10 must accompany each entry form and the fees should be made payable to the California State Fair and Exposition.

Articles which have previously won awards at the California State Fair will not be allowed to enter in competition.

At last year's event 92 gold medals were awarded of which 39 were gained by British products, and this was by a wide margin the largest number gained by any one country.

The Consulate-General in San Francisco has informed the Board of Trade that gold medals are awarded on a critical and comprehensive judgment of quality, made in every case by several teams of judges, each team consisting of a designer, a manufacturer and a store buyer. Award winning fabrics are not only exhibited at the Fabrics Exposition in the Sacramento Spring Fair, but also at the California State Fair held in Sacramento in September, which is attended by 800,000 to 1,000,000 Californians and others. In addition, the British Embassy in Washington are again making arrangements this year to display award winning fabrics in stores where British promotions are being staged. Firms submitting samples for the Sacramento Exposition should therefore indicate to the British Consulate-General whether or not they wish their samples to be exhibited elsewhere in the United States and, if so, details of delivery dates, stock position, prices, etc. should be provided. This information will be passed to Washington in the event of an award being made.

Further information about the Sacramento Exposition and entry forms can be obtained from the Board of Trade, Export Publicity and Fairs Branch, Room 3106, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Trafalgar 8855, Ext. 7685.)

TRADE FAIRS GUIDE

A new edition – the fifth – of the booklet 'Trade Fairs Help Exports – Hints for the Small Exhibitor' has been produced by the Board of Trade for the guidance of small firms contemplating exhibiting overseas for the first time. The booklet explains the purposes of exhibiting and gives guidance on the choice of fairs, the organization of exhibits and on official assistance available to the British exhibitor. It also lists major specialized fairs overseas. Copies can be obtained free of charge from any Board of Trade Regional Office or from Export Publicity and Fairs Branch, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1, Tel. Trafalgar 8855, Ext. 2631 (Ref. G.D. 1232/63).

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1964

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25 SEPTEMBER—10 OCTOBER 1964

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Overseas Trade and Exports

A new look at the Canadian market

Canada has consistently been Britain's third or fourth biggest export market but, during the last three years, there has been a tendency for our exports to Canada to fall, and by 1963 she had dropped to 6th place. Development of existing markets is essential if we are to maintain the present steady economic advance. With the economic crisis of 1961/62 well past, Canada seems set for a period of prosperity and British exporters should find it rewarding to give this valuable market more attention. The following notes on the general economic position have been provided by the Trade Commissioner in Ottawa.

CANADIAN PRODUCTION, as measured by her gross national product, has increased in every quarter since the trough in business at the beginning of 1961. In real terms, it is now more than 15 per cent higher than it was then, and the consensus of opinion is that increases will continue, though possibly at a somewhat reduced rate, throughout 1964. If this should happen, the present upswing will be the longest sustained increase in economic activity that Canada has experienced since the war.

In the longer term, there are a number of major projects in prospect (e.g. the Columbia River and Hamilton Falls power developments, the twinning of the Welland Canal, large capital outlays in pulp and paper, chemicals, steel, and oil and gas pipelines, etc.), which could result in a further extension of the upswing. But the timing of some of those projects is still uncertain, and much will of course depend on what happens to the American economy.

An all-time record grain crop contributed to the 4 per cent year to year increase in real g.n.p. between 1962 and 1963, but non-farm output was also up by almost the same percentage, and here secondary manufacturing played a prominent part (e.g. motor vehicles and parts, rubber, iron and steel, agricultural implements, textiles, clothing, electrical apparatus and some chemicals). These changes were accompanied by a substantial increase in exports, in capital expenditures on new machinery and equipment and in personal expenditures on durable goods and services.

As a result of the above developments, unemployment was lower than in 1962 and Canada's trade surplus seems likely to approach $400 million ($155 million in 1962). This, plus a more moderate improvement on travel account, is expected to reduce the year's deficit on current account to something like $500 million compared with $850 million in 1962 and $1,250 million in 1960.

During 1963 total imports did not begin to increase until mid-year. When the figures for the year as a whole become available they may show an over-all increase in imports of 3-5 per cent. And if, as seems likely, the upward trend continues through 1964, the year to year increase in imports that year could be as much as 5-10 per cent.

While in 1964 some British exporters may meet increased competition in this market as a result of the growth and extension of Canadian secondary manufacturing industries, an increase of 5-10 per cent in total imports should provide most of them with greatly improved prospects if they are prepared to meet the exacting demands and known difficulties of the market.

'Trading opportunities with Canada'

Readers of the preceding article will be interested to know that a panel of speakers will give a talk to members of the Westminster Chamber of Commerce, 177 Regent Street, London, W.1, at 2.30 p.m. on February 26, on 'Trading opportunities with Canada'. The Chamber have kindly offered a welcome to all readers of the *Board of Trade Journal* who would like to attend this meeting. Seat reservations should be made by telephone on Regent 2851.

Mr. G. Cedric Watkins, Chairman of the Export Committee, will preside and the panel will include:

Mr. W. P. Brown-Findlay, GKN Group Export Services; Mr. R. L. Nelles, London Office, Bank of Montreal; Mr. D. M. Outhwaite, North American Department of Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd.; Mr. A. J. Stroud, former British Trade Commissioner, Toronto; Mr. S. G. Tregaskes, Counsellor (Commercial), Office of the High Commissioner for Canada in London; Mr. M. S. Trenaman, Commercial Relations and Export Department, Board of Trade.

TRADE AND FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS

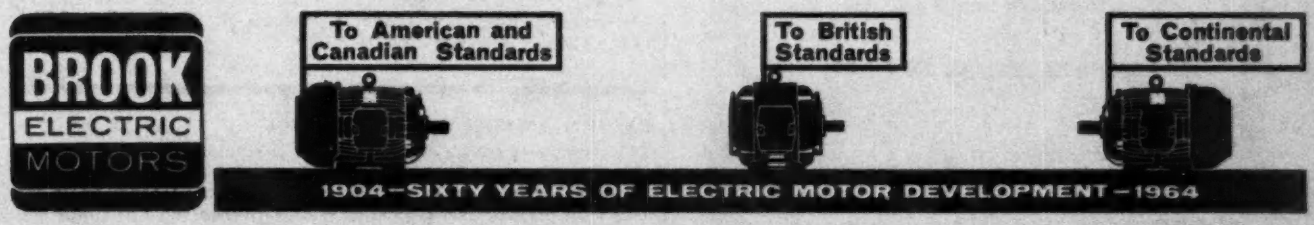
West German capital aid to Peru, Ecuador and El Salvador

ACCORDING to an announcement published by the West German Ministry of Economics on January 14, the Federal Government has increased its capital aid commitment to Peru from DM. 60,000,000 to DM. 80,000,000. The loan is to provide part of the finance for the Tinajones irrigation project in Northern Peru.

Loans are also being granted to Ecuador and El Salvador. The former is to receive DM. 11,835,000 to cover the foreign exchange costs of road building projects; the latter DM. 9,000,000 for building hospitals.

Republic of Tunisia and Benelux

THE NETHERLANDS *Economische Voorlichting* No. 2 of January 8, 1964, reports that a Third Supplementary Protocol to the Trade Agreement between the Benelux countries and the Republic of



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Tunisia was initialed on November 29, 1963. This came provisionally into force on December 1, 1963, pending ratification by the governments concerned.

Revised quota lists for the period April 1, 1963, to March 31, 1964, will also be valid for the period April 1, 1964, to March 31, 1965. Additional quotas for Benelux exports to Tunisia include such items as meat and meat products, eggs, floor-coverings based on vinyl material, paper and paperboard in rolls and in sheets, and iron and steel products.

The text of the quota lists (in French) may be seen at the Export Services Branch (Tariff Section), Board of Trade, Room E.13, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 479).

Morocco and Greece

THE MOROCCAN Ministry of Commerce has published an announcement to the effect that the trade agreement between Morocco and Greece has been renewed for a further year from November 1, 1963.

Quotas under the agreement remain unchanged.

The French text of the announcement may be seen at Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E.13, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4.

Berne Union meets in Israel

THE FIRST of the two General Meetings of the Union of Export Credit Insurance – the Berne Union – planned for 1964, was held, on the invitation of the Israeli Foreign Trade Risks Insurance Corporation, in Tel-Aviv from January 29 to February 3, under the chairmanship of Mr. G. D. Cohen Tervaert, General Manager of the Nederlandsche Creditverzekering Maatschappij, N.V.

Delegates from 17 countries were present. Observers from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, Inter-American Development Bank and the Export Guarantee Board of Finland attended the meeting.

The proceedings included the usual exchange of information on the general economic outlook in a variety of markets, and on the terms of payment appropriate for certain goods. Technical problems interesting export credit insurers were also discussed.

Hints to Business Men booklets

REVISED EDITIONS of the booklets on Togo, Peru, and Kuwait, The Gulf States and Muscat and Oman have been published in the series 'Hints to Business Men'.

British businessmen who intend visiting those countries on export business can obtain copies of the booklets on application to Directories and Notices Section, Board of Trade, Room LG 15, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1 (Tel. Sullivan 3400, Ext. 3020) or to any Regional Office of the Board of Trade, or on personal application to the Export Information Centre, Board of Trade, 50 Ludgate Hill, London, E.C.4.

Business opportunities in Hong Kong and Malaysia

THE BOARD OF TRADE have received single copies of a series of articles on Hong Kong and Malaysia which were published following recent visits by the United States Marketing and Industrial Development Mission. Their main theme is on the market for United States commodities and scope for joint association with local business.

The articles may be seen at Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Abbey 7877, Ext. 2642).

REGIONAL HELP FOR EXPORTERS

The services of the Export Sections of the Board of Trade Regional Organizations are freely available to you. Each of these Export Sections is closely linked with the Board of Trade Headquarters and thus with the Overseas Offices of H.M. Government. The Controller and his staff will give you all possible help in your efforts to sell your goods overseas.

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Information for exporters

Brief details are given below of overseas inquiries for British products, contracts open for tender, reports on commercial conditions abroad, export trade openings, etc., issued recently by the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, to subscribers to the 'Export Service Bulletin'.

The Bulletin, published daily, is available to manufacturers and exporters at a subscription of £10 10s. a year. A subscription form can be obtained from the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room H.35, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 433) (Telex 25977). Copies of particular issues containing further details of the items referred to below can be obtained from the same address by forwarding cash remittance of 2s. per copy with order.

Calls for tender

Inquiries connected with the calls for tender mentioned below should be addressed to the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4, (Tel. City 5757, Extension 404 and 406). Please quote reference numbers in all inquiries. The date given is the closing date, and refers to the current year unless otherwise indicated.

Tender documents are available on loan in those cases marked with an asterisk.*

AUSTRALIA

Sewage Penstocks for Sewerage and Drainage Board, Sydney. February 25. E.S.B. 3431/64.

State Electricity Commission of Victoria:

Power and Control Cables. March 16. E.S.B. 3761/64.*

Power Station Project. June 1. E.S.B. 3725/64.

Postmaster-General's Department:

Telephone Receivers and Parts. April 16. E.S.B. 4224/64.*

Protective Apparatus. April 9. E.S.B. 4228/64.*

Uniselector Maintenance Parts. (Further Information.) E.S.B. 3045/64.*

BURMA

Sanitaryware for People's Stores Corporation. March 16. E.S.B. 3748/64.*

Industrial Development Corporation:

Bronze Bearings. February 24. E.S.B. 2417/64.*

Straightening and Cutting Machine. March 2. E.S.B. 3426/64.*

Inspector-General of Police:

Garage Equipment and Tools. Closing date postponed to February 28. E.S.B. 1648/64/D.L.F.*

Radio Equipment. Closing date postponed to February 28. E.S.B. 1649/64/D.L.F.*

CANADA

Manitoba Hydro:

Transformers. February 25. E.S.B. 3743/64.*

Transformers. February 25. E.S.B. 4207/64.*

CEYLON

Hand Carts for Government Railway. March 5. E.S.B. 3711/64.

Paper and Board Mill for Ministry of Finance. March 10. A copy of Preliminary Specification now available for loan. E.S.B. 3684/64.

Reservoir Project for Ministry of Land, Irrigation and Power. March 10. E.S.B. 3490/64.*

Water Pumps for Department of Government Electrical Undertakings. March 24. E.S.B. 3709/64.

CHILE

Motors for Dental Apparatus for the National Health Service. February 26. Tender documents (in Spanish) available. E.S.B. 3718/64.

COLOMBIA

Vehicles and Contractors' Equipment for Municipality of Medellin. March 16. E.S.B. 4256/64.*

EGYPT

Band Saws for Egyptian Railways. March 28. E.S.B. 3724/64.

Particle Board Plant for Central Organization for Executing the Five-year Industrial Plan. May 25. E.S.B. 3424/64.*

ETHIOPIA

Overhead Transmission Lines for Ethiopian Electric Light and Power Authority. March 18. E.S.B. 3745/64.

Printing Machinery; Paper Cutting and Folding Machinery for Mr. Bedras Ascanian, Addis Ababa. February 29. E.S.B. 3429/64/D.L.F.

FORMOSA

Central Trust of China:

Bottling Machines. February 28. E.S.B. 3796/64.*

Cigarette Making Machinery. March 3. E.S.B. 3715/64.

Tin Plate. March 2. E.S.B. 3721/64.*

FRANCE

Duplicating Machines for Supreme Headquarters, Allied Powers, Europe. March 9. E.S.B. 4219/64.*

GHANA

Ghana Supply Commission:

Metal Bars and Tubes. March 2. E.S.B. 4242/64.*

Permanent Way Materials. March 2. E.S.B. 4238/64.*

Railway Switches, Crossings and Turnouts. February 28. E.S.B. 4239/64.*

Permanent Way Materials. February 28. E.S.B. 4240/64.*

Tin Ingot. March 2. E.S.B. 4241/64.*

GREECE

Ministry of Trade:

Laboratory Equipment. (Further Information.) Closing date March 12 (for 10 items only). E.S.B. 25969/63.*

Tractor; Diesel Engine. (Further Information.) Closing date February 24 (for diesel engine only). E.S.B. 10663/63.

INDIA

Barrage Gates and Hoists for Government of Bihar. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 36489/63.*

Brake Drums for Maharashtra State Road Transport Corporation. February 25. E.S.B. 4213/64.

Copper Wire for Southern Railway, Madras. March 11. E.S.B. 4229/64.*

Effluent Disposal Unit for Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Co. Ltd. Closing date postponed to March 17. E.S.B. 38351/63.*

Marshalling Kiosks for Circuit Breakers for Government of Maharashtra. March 9. E.S.B. 4218/64

Mining Machinery for National Mineral Development Corporation. Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 1947/64.*

Nylon Rope for Bombay Port Trust. March 6. E.S.B. 3441/64.

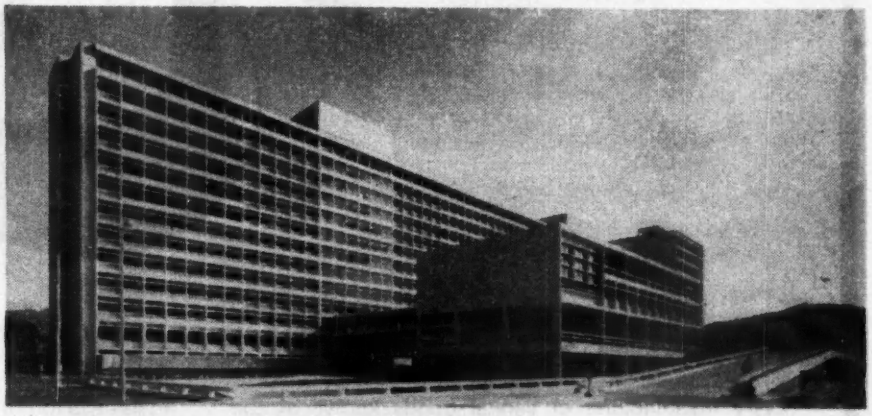
Pig Lead for the Director-General of Supplies and Disposals. Closing date postponed to March 5. E.S.B. 1601/64.*

Power Line Carrier Equipment for Damodar Valley Corporation. March 3. E.S.B. 4281/64.*

Power Line Equipment for Punjab State Electricity Board. May 5. E.S.B. 3741/64.

Railway Equipment for Eastern Railway, Calcutta. Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 1653/64.*

Switchgear for Bombay Electricity Supply and Transport Undertaking. Closing date postponed to March 5. E.S.B. 40359/63.*



The recently opened Queen Elizabeth Hospital in Hong Kong, one of the most advanced in the world and the largest general hospital in the Commonwealth, has been supplied with composite windows worth £118,000 by the Crittall Manufacturing Co., Braintree, Essex.

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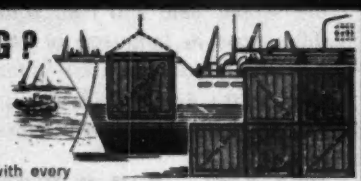

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Immersion Heaters. February 27. E.S.B. 3781/64.
Temperature Recorders. March 4. E.S.B. 3784/64.
Gujarat Electricity Board:
Transformers. March 23. E.S.B. 4014/64.
Pump. March 6. E.S.B. 4215/64.
Mysore State Electricity Board:
Switchgear. March 16. E.S.B. 3737/64.*
Compression Joints. February 24. E.S.B. 3738/64.*
Transformers. February 28. E.S.B. 3740/64.*
U.P. State Electricity Board:
Power Line Carrier Equipment. April 6. E.S.B. 3742/64.
Switchgear Panels. March 16. E.S.B. 4287/64.
Transformers. March 23. E.S.B. 4288/64.
Irrigation Department, Uttar Pradesh:
Pumping Sets. March 6. E.S.B. 3454/64.
Semi-Trailer. March 17. E.S.B. 3457/64.
Pneumatic Winch. March 3. E.S.B. 3460/64.
Winch. March 3. E.S.B. 3461/64.
Motor Grader. March 24. E.S.B. 3465/64.

IRAN

Tehran Electricity Board:
Stationery. March 9. E.S.B. 3486/64.*
Transformers. March 14. E.S.B. 3489/64.*
Transmission Line Equipment. March 15. E.S.B. 3488/64.*

IRAQ

Laboratory Equipment; Chemical Reagents for Baghdad Water Supply Administration. March 15. E.S.B. 3774/64.
Engineering Consultancy for Baghdad Municipality. March 14. E.S.B. 3346/64.
Timber for Iraqi Ports Administration. March 5. E.S.B. 3799/64.
Road Vehicles for Ministry of Finance. March 29. E.S.B. 3800/64.
Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs:
Iron Brackets March 24. E.S.B. 3795/64.
Sewage Construction Project. April 25. E.S.B. 3794/64.
Amanat Al Asima:
Low Loader. March 29. E.S.B. 3775/64.
Bulldozers. March 29. E.S.B. 3776/64.
Ministry of Defence:
Cable. March 8. E.S.B. 3771/64.*
Miscellaneous Spare Parts; Electrical Equipment. March 8. E.S.B. 3773/64.*
Ministry of Municipal and Social Affairs:
Road Making Machinery. March 29. E.S.B. 3778/64.
Road Rollers. March 29. E.S.B. 3777/64.

KUWAIT

Chemicals (Barytes) for Arabian Oil Company Ltd. (Japan). March 14. E.S.B. 4225/64.
Omnibuses for Kuwait Transport Co. May 7. E.S.B. 3036/63.
Ministry of Electricity and Water:
Cables and Wire. March 11. E.S.B. 3494/64.*
Screws, Nails and Split Pins. March 11. E.S.B. 3495/64.*
Switchgear. March 15. E.S.B. 3496/64.*
Well Glass Fittings. March 11. E.S.B. 3497/64.*
Switchboards. March 15. E.S.B. 3493/64.*
Valves and Pressure Gauges. March 4. E.S.B. 3708/64.*

MALAYSIA

Air Valves for Public Utilities Board. March 10. E.S.B. 3484/64.*

NEW ZEALAND

New Zealand Railways:
Railway Tyres, Axles and Wheels. March 25. E.S.B. 3730/64.*
Steel Plates. March 18. E.S.B. 3729/64.*
General Post Office:
Capacitors. March 12. E.S.B. 4235/64.*
Cotton Canvas. March 9. E.S.B. 3731/64.*
Steel Rod and Tin Plate. March 19. E.S.B. 4249/64.*
Ministry of Works:
Airport Adaptor Plates. February 24. E.S.B. 3498/64.*
Butter Muslin. March 5. E.S.B. 4260/64.*
Polyvinyl Alcohol Cloth. March 3. E.S.B. 3732/64.*
Electricity Department, Wellington City Corporation:
Cable. February 27. E.S.B. 4234/64.
Street Lighting Lanterns. February 25. E.S.B. 4230/64.*
Transformers. April 28. E.S.B. 4250/64.*

NICARAGUA

Pipes (Cast Iron, Asbestos); Valves for **La Empresa** Aguadora de Managua. March 17. E.S.B. 4246/64.

PAKISTAN

Cable for Directorate of Telegraph and Telephones. March 2. E.S.B. 3735/64.*
Permanent Way Equipment for Pakistan Eastern Railway. March 24. E.S.B. 4222/64.*
Shafting and Steel Plate for East Pakistan Water and Power Development Authority. February 24. E.S.B. 3701/64.*
Water and Sewage Projects for Dacca and Chittagong. (Advance Information.) E.S.B. 3762/64.
Steel Plates; Sections and Profiles for Karachi Shipyard and Engineering Works Ltd. March 2. E.S.B. 3736/64.
The Directorate of Supply:
Motor Cycles. February 24. E.S.B. 3728/64.*
Workshop Equipment. March 3. E.S.B. 3704/64.*
Air Compressor. March 9. E.S.B. 3703/64.

PERU

Construction of a Road for Ministry for Development and Public Works. **Closing** date not known. E.S.B. 4206/64.

PHILIPPINES

Tunnel Construction for National Waterworks and Sewerage Authority. **Closing** date postponed to April 15. E.S.B. 2674/64.*

SAUDI ARABIA

Military Clothing and Equipment for Directorate-General of Boundaries Corps and Coast Guards. February 29. E.S.B. 3491/64.*
Royal Saudi Air Force:
Furniture and Equipment. March 29. E.S.B. 4251/64.
Telephones and Switchboard. March 3. E.S.B. 4252/64.
Ministry of Education:
Sports Gear; Scouting Equipment. March 2. E.S.B. 4253/64.
Technical Equipment for Schools. March 7. E.S.B. 4254/64

SOUTH AFRICA

Audio Frequency Remote Control Equipment for City Council of Pretoria. March 5. E.S.B. 3786/64.*
Steel Tyres for South African Railways. February 28. E.S.B. 4233/64.*
Cape Provincial Administration:
Cotton Fabric. February 28. E.S.B. 3726/64.*
School Laboratory Equipment. March 3. E.S.B. 3727/64.*
State Tender Board:
Air Compressor. March 4. E.S.B. 3788/64.*
Generators. March 4. E.S.B. 3785/64.*
Metalworking Machines. February 28. E.S.B. 3790/64.*
Coin Inspection Machine. February 28. E.S.B. 3787/64.*
Vehicles. February 28. E.S.B. 3789/64.*
Radar Simulator. March 10. E.S.B. 4201/64.*
Alternator Set. March 3. E.S.B. 3793/64.*
Fire-fighting Vehicles. February 26. E.S.B. 3791/64.*
Machine Tools. March 2. E.S.B. 4220/64.*
Motor Cycles. February 28. E.S.B. 3482/64.*

SOUTH VIETNAM

Oil Mill Plant Machinery and Equipment for An-Viet Oil Mill Co. Closing date postponed to February 28. E.S.B. 697/64.*
Central Purchasing Authority:
Plaster of Paris. March 4. E.S.B. 4204/64.*
Pile-Driving Equipment. February 26. E.S.B. 4203/64.*

SOUTHERN RHODESIA

Laboratory Chemicals for Salisbury Medical Store. February 28. E.S.B. 3707/64.
Central Mechanical Equipment Department:
Box, Pan and Folding Machines. February 28. E.S.B. 3706/64
Guillotines. February 28. E.S.B. 3705/64.

SUDAN

Dynamic Sieve Shakers for Land Use Department. March 2. E.S.B. 3769/64.
Pumping Sets for Ministry of Works. February 24. E.S.B. 3770/64.*
Sudan Railways:
Weighing Machine. February 25. E.S.B. 3764/64.*
Wagon Wheels and Axle Sets. February 25. E.S.B. 3765/64.*
Aerial Spraying. May 2. E.S.B. 3768/64.*
Propeller Fans. February 27. E.S.B. 3765/64.*

THAILAND

Fire Truck for the Police Department. February 25. E.S.B. 4245/64.*
State Railway of Thailand:
Gauze. March 6. E.S.B. 3758/64.
Permanent Way Equipment. March 11. E.S.B. 3759/64.
Thailand Tobacco Monopoly:
Cigarette Filters. March 18. E.S.B. 4243/64.
Insecticides. February 25. E.S.B. 4244/64.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Transformers for Trinidad and Tobago Electricity Commission. March 25. E.S.B. 3719/64.*

TUNISIA

Cable for Societe Tunisienne de l'Electricite et du Gaz. February 29. E.S.B. 3492/64.*

TURKEY

Navigational Lights for Turkish Maritime Bank. February 27. E.S.B. 3481/64.*
Power Station Equipment for State Hydraulic Works. February 27. E.S.B. 3485/64.
NATO Infrastructure Contract:
Supply and Installation of Radio and Multiplex Equipment for POL Stations for the Turkish Authorities. Apply not later than March 10. G.D. 950/63(69).

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Transformers for Douglas County Public Utility District No. 1. March 5. E.S.B. 4247/64.
Bureau of Reclamation, Denver:
Power Circuit Breakers. February 24. E.S.B. 4256/64.*
Electrical Equipment. February 26. E.S.B. 4257/64.*

Agency and export opportunities, market reports, etc.

Further details of the items referred to below can be obtained from the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4, (City 5757, Ext. 427). Please quote reference numbers in all inquiries.

Abu Dhabi
Agency inquiry for vehicles; motor spares; generators; tools; water tanks. (E.S.B. 3654/64.)

Australia
Agency inquiry for draughtsmen's instruments and equipment; power tools and accessories. (E.S.B. 4127/64.)
Agency inquiry for cutlery; kitchen ware. (E.S.B. 3556/64.)
Agency inquiry for holland blind material. (E.S.B. 3318/64.)
Agency inquiry for furnishing fabrics; piece-goods. (E.S.B. 39110/63.)

Austria
Vienna International Autumn Trade Fair – September 13-20, 1964.

Bahrain
Inquiry for sanitary ware. (E.S.B. 3605/64.)

Belgium
Agency inquiry for educational aids and equipment. (E.S.B. 3633/64.)
Agency inquiry for confectionery. (E.S.B. 3649/64.)
Market report on men's felt hats. (E.S.B. 3187/64.)

Benelux Countries/Czechoslovakia
Trade Agreement. (C.R.E. 7100/G.)

British Honduras
Inquiry for plywood factory plant and equipment; building materials; office equipment; tractors and trucks; tree-felling equipment. (E.S.B. 3682/64.)

Canada
Agency inquiry for knitwear. (E.S.B. 3320/64.)
Agency inquiry for electrical domestic equipment. (E.S.B. 4336/64.)
Agency inquiry for boiler tubing; shafting; steel. (E.S.B. 4056/64.)
Agency inquiry for generators; pumping units; compressors; hydraulic couplings; variable speed drives; anti-vibration mountings. (E.S.B. 28253/63.)
Inquiry for drill press. (E.S.B. 3571/64.)
Market report on men's socks and men's underwear. (E.S.B. 40581/63.)

Congo Republic (Leopoldville)
Outstanding commercial debts to British exporters. (C.R.E. 3302/6G.)

Costa Rica
Inquiry for steel rolling mill machinery. (E.S.B. 3936/64)
Inquiry for hydraulic rams for agricultural machinery. (E.S.B. 39481/63.)

Denmark
Agency inquiry for confectionery. (E.S.B. 3310/64.)

Dominican Republic
Inquiry for chemical products. (E.S.B. 2899/64.)

Ecuador
Ten-year development plan. (E.S.B. 3596/64.)

Finland
Agency inquiry for acid-proof nuts and screws. (E.S.B. 3691/64.)

France
Agency inquiry for weed killer. (E.S.B. 3853/64.)
Agency inquiry for woollen and worsted fabrics. (E.S.B. 4038/64.)
Agency inquiry for organic chemicals; plastics materials. (E.S.B. 4313/64.)
Agency inquiry for cutlery. (E.S.B. 3577/64.)
Agency inquiry for electric storage heaters. (E.S.B. 4065/64.)

France/Albania
Trade Agreement. (C.R.E. 6840/G.).

Germany (Federal Republic of)
Agency inquiry for agricultural machinery; castors; mechanical handling and conveying equipment. (E.S.B. 4090/64.)
Agency inquiry for automobile chemical products. (E.S.B. 3866/64.)
Agency inquiry for printers' cleaning machinery; stacking frames for composing trays. (E.S.B. 4149/64.)

(Continued on next page

Senior executives of Richard-Ginori and E. Messulam, Wedgwood's Italian agents, who recently visited the Barlaston works of Josiah Wedgwood & Sons Ltd. in connection with a series of 'Wedgwood Weeks' to be held in the eight main Richard-Ginori china shops during the summer. The purpose of the visit was to select additional Wedgwood patterns to augment those already carried by the store and to increase stocks of giftware.

Agency inquiry for trailers. (E.S.B. 3665/64.)
Agency inquiry for pharmaceutical and foodstuffs machinery and equipment. (E.S.B. 3558/64.)
Agency inquiry for bearings; fasteners. (E.S.B. 3582/64.)
Agency inquiry for numeric control gear. (E.S.B. 3828/64.)
Agency inquiry for furnaces. (E.S.B. 4140/64.)
Inquiry for hunting equipment and accessories. (E.S.B. 3570/64.)
Inquiry for household textiles. (E.S.B. 3968/64.)
Import opportunity – fruit and fruit juices; nuts. (C.R.E. 158/62.)

Hong Kong
Lists of suppliers and specialist contractors. (E.S.B. 3519/64.)

India
Inquiry for plant for manufacturing steel conduit pipes. (E.S.B. 39963/63.)
Inquiry for radial drilling machine. (E.S.B. 3284/64.)
Inquiry for chains and sprockets for bucket elevator. (E.S.B. 3315/64.)

Iraq
Inquiry for plant for the production of date syrup. (E.S.B. 3604/64.)

Italy
Agency inquiry for pullovers; raincoats; shirts; woollen blankets and rugs. (E.S.B. 3903/64.)
Agency inquiry for toys. (E.S.B. 3634/64.)
Inquiry for rugs; shoe polishes; vulcanized fibres; woollen textiles. (E.S.B. 3539/64.)
Manufacture under licence – light engineering products. (E.S.B. 3685/64.)

Jamaica
Agency inquiry for brushes; coffin furniture; drawer pulls. (E.S.B. 3567/64.)
Inquiry for refrigerator vans. (E.S.B. 3617/64.).

Japan
Agency inquiry for musical instruments. (E.S.B. 3395/64.)
Agency inquiry for moulding machinery for resins; sewage processing equipment; water purification equipment. (E.S.B. 4325/64.)
Inquiry for laboratory furniture and equipment. (E.S.B. 3321/64.)

Jordan
Inquiry for worsted suitings. (E.S.B. 39869/63.)

Kenya
Agency inquiry for lever lid cans. (E.S.B. 35109/63.)

Kuwait
Agency inquiry for giftware novelties; women's clothing. (E.S.B. 3281/64.)
Inquiry for cosmetics; footwear; shirts; travel bags; woollen textiles. (E.S.B. 40640/63.)

Malaysia
Agency inquiry for cosmetics; toiletries. (E.S.B. 3520/64.)
Agency inquiry for radio telephones. (E.S.B. 3615/64.)

Mexico
Agency inquiry for brass wire. (E.S.B. 2910/64.)

Netherlands
Agency inquiry for driving gears. (E.S.B. 4018/64.)
Inquiry for pure metal. (E.S.B. 3807/64.)

Nigeria
Multi-purpose factory project in Ibadan. (E.S.B. 39453/63.)

Norway
Agency inquiry for industrial machinery and supplies; marine supplies; machinery for plastics and furniture industries. (E.S.B. 4423/64.)
Agency inquiry for handbags. (E.S.B. 3629/64.)
Agency inquiry for clothing for women and girls. (E.S.B. 3630/64.)
Inquiry for spouts for kitchenware. (E.S.B. 3959/64.)

North America
Visits of department store buyers. (E.S.B. 506/64.)

Pakistan
Inquiry for plant protection material and equipment. (E.S.B. 3808/64.)

Philippines
Inquiry for steel billets. (E.S.B. 4425/64.)
Collaboration – confectionery. (E.S.B. 40855/63.)

Puerto Rico
Agency inquiry for silver-plated holloware; china. (E.S.B. 3667/64.)

Portugal
Agency inquiry for butcher's equipment; catering equipment; food processing plant and equipment; bottling plant. (E.S.B. 3974/64.)
Inquiry for zinc wire. (E.S.B. 3870/64.)
Inquiry for nylon yarn factory. (E.S.B. 3978/64.)
Inquiry for food freezing and preserving factory. (E.S.B. 4011/64.)

Portuguese East Africa
Inquiry for plastics factory installation. (E.S.B. 3845/64.)

Saudi Arabia
Agency inquiry for chemicals for leather tanning. (E.S.B. 3700/64.)

Spain
Manufacture under licence – textile machinery. (E.S.B. 2768/64.)

Sweden
Agency inquiry for taffeta. (E.S.B. 3835/64.)
Agency inquiry for teapots; ovenware. (E.S.B. 3856/64.)
Inquiry for paint mixing machines; coral. (E.S.B. 4121/64.)

Switzerland
Agency inquiry for synthetic resins; industrial raw materials; chemicals. (E.S.B. 3664/64.)
Agency inquiry for automatic control equipment. (E.S.B. 3695/64.)
Agency inquiry for carbon. (E.S.B. 3663/64.)
Agency inquiry for razor blades. (E.S.B. 3589/64.)
Agency inquiry for textiles. (E.S.B. 3814/64.)
Agency inquiry for piece-goods. (E.S.B. 3559/64.)
Agency inquiry for curry. (E.S.B. 3581/64.)
Agency inquiry for metal 'O' rings; metallic static face seals – further information. (E.S.B. 2340/64.)
Agency inquiry for office supplies; stationery items. (E.S.B. 4191/64.)
Agency inquiry for diamond grinding discs; machinery for woodworking, plastics and graphic industries; tools. (E.S.B. 4199/64.)
Agency inquiry for chemicals. (E.S.B. 4317/64.)
Inquiry for packaging machinery. (E.S.B. 3380/64.)
Inquiry for machine tools for steel industry; steel. (E.S.B. 4354/64.)

Trinidad
Agency inquiry for shirting material. (E.S.B. 3552/64.)

Trucial States
Agency inquiry for air-conditioning and refrigeration equipment; contractors' plant and supplies; diesel engines; machinery and spares; vehicles and components. (E.S.B. 33898/63.)

Tunisia
Development plans. (E.S.B. 2873/64.)

Turkey
Inquiry for plant for manufacturing biscuits. (E.S.B. 8502/64.)

Uganda
Agency inquiry for fibre-glass materials; resins. (E.S.B. 2715/64.)

United States of America
Agency inquiry for metal gratings. (E.S.B. 3894/64.)
Agency inquiry for porcelain water closets – further information. (E.S.B. 2797/64.)
Inquiry for sports equipment. (E.S.B. 3931/64.)
Inquiry for hand tools. (E.S.B. 4184/64.)
Manufacture under licence – Christmas cards. (E.S.B. 3504/64.)
Market report on women's outerwear. (E.S.B. 35484/63.)
Trade shows in New York City to be visited by an officer of the British Consulate General. (E.S.B. 3811/64.)
Visits of buyers – further information. (E.S.B. 1887/64.)

Various Countries
United Nations Special Fund. (G.D. 183/1964.)

Venezuela
Inquiry for milk cans; milk filter pads; rubber gloves; sterilizing equipment; X-ray accessories. (E.S.B. 3591/64.)

EXPORT INFORMATION CENTRE

The Export Information Centre of the Board of Trade's Export Services Branch is at 50 Ludgate Hill, London, one minute's walk from St. Paul's. It provides traders with a street-level inquiry point where they can find what services are available for dealing with export problems. The centre is open from 9.30 a.m. to 5.30 p.m. Monday to Friday.

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EUROPE:
UNITED KINGDOM

BX.55: Manufacturer of liquid glue for photoengraving and general-purpose glue for home and office, envelope manufacture, etc., seeks to expand markets world-wide.

AX.1: Manufacturer of new completely disposable inexpensive fire extinguisher seeks world-wide distributors and importers.

AX.2: Manufacturer of vitreous enamelled wire-wound resistors seeks to expand markets world-wide.

AX.3: Manufacturers of agricultural and horticultural spraying machines wish to expand their overseas sales.

AX.4: Importer seeks agencies for garden furniture, also gift articles, particularly Denmark, Holland and Sweden.

BX.16: Firm offers new technique of precision press blanking; produces microfinish on profiles.

BX.13: Manufacturer of desk items seeks expanded world-wide markets.

GERMANY

BX.44: Firm seeks manufacturers of Polyurethane Foam world-wide.

HOLLAND

BX.44: Importer seeks manufacturers of industrial and marine automation equipment, intercom systems, telecommunications, silicium diodes, appliances, etc.

ASIA:
INDIA

BX.81: Firm seeks agents world-wide for orchid plants and flower bulbs.

AUSTRALIA

BX.102: Importer seeks suppliers of fastening cloth (teasel cloth) in two sections—hooks and piles.

BX.105: Importer seeks supplies of resins, broom fibres, and glass microscope slides.

BX.106: Firm will represent and distribute used and reconditioned General Engineering Machinery.

BX.108: Firm seeks suppliers of hardware, household items, builders' supplies, farm supplies, and equipment, engineering equipment and raw materials.

UNITED STATES
California

BX.138: Importer seeks exporters and wholesalers of seashells, fish nets, old ship's gear and sea paintings, etc.

BX.146: Importer seeks marine hardware for pleasure boats: gifts, gadgets, of marine design.

Florida

BX.158: Importer-distributor seeks European hardware, housewares, sporting goods, camping equipment, heating equipment, auto accessories.

BX.160: Importer seeks guitars and other stringed instruments, congas, bongos, other rhythm instruments.

New Jersey

BX.194: Firm seeks to represent manufacturers of metal stampings and components, tools and dies, etc., in metropolitan New Jersey and New York.

New York

BX.200: Firm seeks suppliers of microscopic cover glass #1 and #2 thickness.

BX.203: Importer seeks sources of marine hardware and fittings for small racing sail-boats.

BX.208: Manufacturer's agent seeks manufacturers of merchant steel pipe, couplings, copper and brass water tube.

BX.209: Importer-distributor seeks exclusive agencies for machinery manufacturers.

BX.222: Sales organization seeks to import unique or elegant advertising matches.

AX.7: Firm seeks to import large quantities of sharkskin, either tanned or untanned to be used in the manufacture of men's shoes.

AX.8: Importer seeks contact with manufacturers of ladies' knitwear for direct imports of such goods.

Ohio

BX.225: Firm seeks sources world-wide of business gifts, advertising specialities, promotional items, etc.

Utah

BX.248: Manufacturer seeks to import furniture frames, medium-priced furniture and giftware.

In the last two years, Pan Am has received and published more than 2,000 requests like those shown on this page. Pan Am, through its World-wide Marketing Service, obtained over 10,000 leads for these business men to follow up. Whatever you want to sell or buy, the man to see is your Pan Am International Cargo Representative.

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Tariff, Customs and Import Regulations in overseas countries

REGISTERED TRADE MARK (RTM) GOODS IN OVERSEAS TARIFF LISTS

The Lists of Tariff, Customs and import regulation changes in overseas countries published in this section of the Journal sometimes contain words which are registered trade marks in the United Kingdom. So far as is practicable, all lists of goods are checked before publication from this point of view.

Items which fall into this category will now be preceded by the letters 'r t m'. Readers of the Journal should note that this prefix signifies that the words are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom, but that in the present context they are assumed to refer generally to products of the description stated in brackets.

While every attempt will be made to ensure that the scrutiny is complete, the lists may contain other words which are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom or in other countries but which it has not been possible to identify.

FRANCE

Modifications to customs tariff

THE FRENCH *Journal Officiel* of January 28, announced the following changes in the customs duty on imports of iron and steel:

Tariff No.	Description	Rate of duty
		Per cent
73.01	Pig iron, cast iron and spiegeleisen in pigs, blocks, lumps and similar forms:	
	A. Spiegeleisen	6
	B. Haematite pig iron and cast iron:	
	I. Containing more than 1·5% by weight of manganese	5
	II. Containing 1·5% or less by weight of manganese	5
	C. Phosphoric pig iron and cast iron:	
	I. Containing 1% or less by weight of silicon	5
	II. Containing more than 1% by weight of silicon	5
	D. Pig iron and cast iron, not specified:	
	I. Containing from 0·3% inclusive to 1% inclusive by weight of titanium and from 0·5% inclusive to 1% inclusive by weight of vanadium	5 (1)
	II. Other	5
ex 73.02	Ferro-alloys:	
	A. Ferro-manganese:	
	I. Containing more than 2% by weight of carbon (carburized ferro-manganese)	6
73.06	Puddled bars and pilings; ingots, blocks, lumps and similar forms, of iron or steel:	
	A. Puddled bars and pilings	7
	B. Ingots	7
	C. Blocks, lumps and similar forms	7
ex 73.07	Blooms, billets, slabs and sheet bars, of iron or steel; pieces roughly shaped by forging, of iron or steel:	
	A. Blooms and billets:	
	I. Rolled	8
	B. Slabs and sheet bars:	
	I. Rolled	8
73.08	Iron or steel coils for re-rolling:	
	A. Less than 1·5 metres in width	7
	B. 1·5 metres or more in width	9
73.09	Universal plates of iron or steel:	
	A. Unclad	9
	B. Clad	9
ex 73.10	Bars and rods (including wire rod), of iron or steel, hot-rolled, forged, extruded, cold-formed or cold-finished; hollow mining drill steel:	
	A. Not further worked than hot-rolled or extruded:	
	I. Wire rod	10
	II. Solid bars	9
	III. Hollow mining drill steel	9
	D. Clad or surface-worked (polished, coated, etc.):	
	i. Not further worked than clad:	
	a. Hot-rolled or extruded:	
	1. Wire rod	10
	2. Other	9
ex 73.11	Angles, shapes and sections, of iron or steel, hot-rolled, forged, extruded, cold-formed or cold-finished; sheet piling of iron or steel, whether or not drilled, punched, or made from assembled elements:	
	A. Angles, shapes and sections:	
	I. Not further worked than hot-rolled or extruded:	
	a. U, I and H sections of a height of (a):	
	1. Less than 80 mm.	9
	2. 80 mm. or more	9
	b. Other angles, shapes and sections	9
	IV. Clad or surface-worked (polished, coated, etc.):	
	1. Not further worked than clad:	
	1. Hot-rolled or extruded	9
	B. Sheet piling	9
ex 73.12	Hoop and strip, of iron or steel, hot-rolled or cold-rolled:	
	A. Not further worked than hot-rolled, pickled or not	10
	B. Not further worked than cold-rolled, pickled or not:	
	1. For the manufacture of tinplate (in coils) (b)	10
	C. Clad, coated or otherwise surface-treated:	
	III. Tinned:	
	a. Tinplate	10
	V. Other (coppered, artificially oxydized, lacquered, nickelled, varnished, clad, parkerized, printed, etc.):	
	a. Not further worked than clad:	
	1. Hot-rolled	12
ex 73.13	Sheets and plates, of iron or steel, hot-rolled or cold-rolled:	
	A. Electrical sheets and plates:	
	II. Other, of a thickness:	
	a. Of more than 1 mm.	9
	b. 1 mm. or less	10
	B. Other sheets and plates:	
	I. Not further worked than hot-rolled, whether or not pickled, of a thickness:	
	a. Of 3 mm. or more:	
	1. More than 4·75 mm.	9
	2. Of 3 mm. inclusive to 4·75 mm. inclusive	9
	b. Of 2 mm. inclusive to 3 mm. exclusive	9
	c. Of 0·5 mm. inclusive to 2 mm. exclusive:	
	1. 1 mm. exclusive to 2 mm. exclusive	9
	2. 0·5 mm. inclusive to 1 mm. inclusive	10
	d. Of less than 0·5 mm.	10
	II. Not further worked than cold-rolled, pickled or not, of a thickness:	
	b. Of 2 mm. inclusive to 3 mm. exclusive	9
	c. Of 0·5 mm. inclusive to 2 mm. exclusive:	
	1. Of 1 mm. exclusive to 2 mm. exclusive	9
	2. Of 0·5 mm. inclusive to 1 mm. inclusive	10
	d. Of less than 0·5 mm.	10
	III. Not further worked than burnished, polished or glazed:	10
	IV. Clad, coated or otherwise surface-treated:	
	c. Tinned:	
	1. Tinplate	10
	2. Other	10
	d. Galvanized or lead-coated	10
	e. Other (coppered, artificially oxydized, lacquered, nickel'ed, varnished, clad, parkerized, printed, etc.):	
	1. Tinned and printed	10
	2. Other	10
	V. Otherwise finished or worked:	
	a. Simply cut to other than square or rectangular shape:	
	3. Other	10
ex 73.15	Alloy steel and high carbon steel in the forms mentioned in headings Nos. 73.06 to 73.14 inclusive:	
	A. High carbon steel:	
	I. Ingots, blooms, billets, slabs and sheet bars:	
	b. Other:	
	1. Ingots	7
	2. Blooms, billets, slabs and sheet bars	7
	III. Coils for re-rolling: universal plates:	
	a. Coils for re-rolling	10
	b. Universal plates	10
	IV. Bars and rods (including wire rods and hollow mining drill steel) and angles, shapes and sections:	
	b. Not further worked than hot-rolled or extruded:	
	1. Wire rod	10 (2) (3)
	2. Bars and rods (including hollow mining drill steel)	10
	3. Angles, shapes and sections	10
	d. Clad or surface-worked (polished, coated, etc.):	
	1. Not further worked than clad:	
	aa. Hot-rolled or extruded	10
	V. Hoop and strip:	
	a. Not further worked than hot-rolled, pickled or not	10
	c. Clad, coated or otherwise surface-treated:	
	1. Not further worked than clad:	
	aa. Hot-rolled	10
	IV. Sheets and plates:	
	a. Not further worked than hot-rolled, pickled or not:	
	1. Imported within the limits of an annual quota, of which the quantity and conditions of importation are stipulated by the competent authorities	8
	2. Imported outside the quota	10
	b. Not further worked than cold-rolled, pickled or not, of a thickness:	
	2. Of less than 3 mm.	10
	c. Polished, clad, coated or otherwise surface-treated:	
	1. Not further worked than clad	10
	2. Coated	10
	3. Polished or otherwise surface-treated	10
	d. Otherwise worked:	
	1. Not further worked than cut to other than square or rectangular shape:	
	aa. Imported within the limits of an annual quota, of which the quantity and conditions of importation are stipulated by the competent authorities	8
	bb. Imported outside the quota	10
	B. Alloy steel:	
	I. Ingots, blooms, billets, slabs and sheet bars:	
	b. Other:	
	1. Ingots:	
	bb. Other	5
	2. Blooms, billets, slabs and sheet bars	6

Tariff No.	Description	Rate of duty
		Per cent
	III. Coils for re-rolling; universal plates:	
	a. Coils for re-rolling	8
	b. Universal plates	8
	IV. Bars and rods (including wire rod and hollow mining drill steel) and angles, shapes and sections:	
	b. Not further worked than hot-rolled or extruded:	
	1. Wire rod	8
	2. Bars and rods (including hollow mining drill steel)	8
	4. Angles, shapes and sections, neither drilled nor punched	8
	d. Clad or surface-worked (polished, coated, etc.):	
	1. Not further worked than clad:	
	aa. Hot-rolled or extruded:	
	x. Angles, shapes and sections, drilled or punched	8
	y. Other	8
	V. Hoop and strip:	
	a. Not further worked than hot-rolled, pickled or not	8
	c. Clad, coated or otherwise surface-treated:	
	1. Not further worked than clad:	
	aa. Hot-rolled	8
	VI. Sheets and plates:	
	a. Electrical sheets and plates:	
	2. Other	8
	b. Other sheets and plates:	
	1. Not further worked than hot-rolled, pickled or not	8
	2. Not further worked than cold-rolled, pickled or not, of a thickness:	
	bb. Of less than 3 mm.	8
	3. Polished, clad, coated or otherwise surface-treated:	
	x. Not further worked than clad	8
	y. Coated or otherwise surface-treated	8
	4. Otherwise worked:	
	aa. Not further worked than cut to other than square or rectangular shape	8
ex 73.16	Railway and tramway track construction material of iron or steel, the following: rails, check-rails, switch blades, crossings (or frogs), crossing pieces, point rods, rack rails, sleepers, fish-plates, chairs, chair wedges, sole plates, rail clips, bedplates, and ties:	
	A. Rails:	
	II. Other:	
	a. New	10
	b. Used	10 (4)
	B. Check rails	10
	D. Sleepers	11
	E. Fishplates and chairs:	
	I. Rolled	11

Notes:
(1) This duty is temporarily levied at a reduced rate of 1 per cent.
(2) This duty is temporarily suspended in respect of wire rod with a diameter of between 4·5 and 6 mm. and a carbon content of between 0·62 per cent and 0·74 per cent, imported within the limits of a quota of which the amount and conditions of importation are fixed by the competent authorities.
(3) This duty is temporarily suspended in respect of wire rod, with a diameter of between 4·5 and 13 mm. and containing:
0·60 per cent to 1·05 per cent of carbon;
0·05 per cent or less of sulphur and phosphorous, taken together;
0·10 per cent to 0·25 per cent of silicon;
0·1 per cent or less of all other components, taken together, wth the exception of manganese;
imported within the limits of a quota of which the amount and conditions of importation are fixed by the competent authorities.
(4) This duty is provisionally suspended for used rails, intended for re-rolling, imported within the limits of a quota of which the amount and conditions of importation are fixed by the competent authorities.
(a) The height of U, I or H sections shall be taken to be the distance between the parallel planes formed by the outer surfaces of the flanges.
(b) Subject to control of destination under conditions fixed by the competent authorities.

The full French text of the above notice may be seen at the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E13, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4.

Modifications to customs duties

THE FRENCH *Journal Officiel* of February 6 announced the provisional reduction or suspension up to December 31, 1965, inclusive, of the duty on the following items:

Tariff Heading	Description	Reduced Rate of Duty
		Per cent.
ex 09.04 A II c	Pimento of the genus Capsicum, not crushed or ground, other	10
ex 09.04 B II	Pimento of the genus Capsicum, crushed or ground	12
ex 09.08 A II b	Cardamoms, not crushed or ground, other	Free
ex 09.08 B II	Cardamoms, crushed or ground	Free
ex 09.09 A III b	Coriander seeds, not crushed or ground, other	Free
ex 09.09 B II	Coriander seeds, crushed or ground, other	Free
09.10 D I b & II	Ginger in the form of whole roots, pieces, slices or otherwise put up	Free
ex 09.10 E II	Curry powder and pasta	Free
13.02 A II	Shellac, seed lac, stick lac and other lacs, bleached	Free
15.07 B I a 2 x	Castor oil, intended for other uses, crude	7
15.07 B I a 2 y	Castor oil, intended for other uses, other	14·7
ex 15.07 B I b 1 & 2	Tobacco seed oil	Free
ex 20.01 A and B	Mango chutney	Free
ex 20.04	Ginger preserved by sugar	Free
ex 20.06 B II a & b	Ginger, prepared or preserved, not containing added spirit, but containing added sugar, in immediate packings	Free
ex 21.04	Liquid mango chutney	Free
ex 97.06	Equipment for cricket and polo	Free

Imports of goods from Britain under negotiated quotas

THE FRENCH *Journal Officiel* of February 5 announced the opening of the quotas for the import of British goods. The undermentioned quotas have been opened for half the annual value, with the exception of the cheese quota No. 3, which has been opened for the first quarter of 1964 only. Full details of the quotas were published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of January 31, page 243.

Import licence applications for goods falling within these quotas made in accordance with previous notices, will be considered null and void if licences have not been granted before February 15.

I. Quotas for which import licence applications may only be made by the following Associations or similar organizations:

Quota No.	Organisation
3	*La Societe Interprofessionelle du lait et de ses derives 'Interlait,' 7, rue Scribe, Paris 9e*, will issue to importers, as and when required, allocation certificates, which will permit the clearance of goods under the global licence, in the name of each interested party.
4	*Groupement National Interprofessionnel des semences, graines et plants.*

II. Quotas for which import licence applications will be examined simultaneously:

Applications for import licences for goods falling within Quota No. 19 (Tariff No. 23-07 EXB) accompanied by a pro-forma invoice, must reach La Direction des Relations Economiques Exterieures, Service des Autorisations Commerciales (importations), 8 rue de la Tour-des-Dames, Paris 9e, not later than 11.30 a.m. on February 20, when they will be examined simultaneously by the competent Services Techniques.

III. Quotas for which import licence applications will be examined as and when received:

Applications for import licences for goods falling within Quotas Nos. 5, 6 bis, 7, 12, 21, 37, 42, 43 and 53, accompanied by a pro-forma invoice, may be submitted to La Direction des Relations Economiques Exteriures, from February 12 onwards when they will be examined as and when received.

Special conditions apply to the following quotas:

Quotas 7 and 12. Applications must be accompanied by a pro-forma invoice in triplicate, in French, dated, with the signature and stamp of the exporter. An indication must be given, in French, of the complete composition analysis (showing in particular the exact nature of any colouring matter, with reference to the index or to Schultz, and of any chemical products), giving percentage details, of each proposed product, and should be shown on the pro-forma invoice.

Samples of each product to be imported should be supplied in duplicate to the Ministere de l'Agriculture (Service de la Repression des Fraudes), 42 bis, rue de la Bourgogne, Paris 7. These should be supplied in the form in which they will be offered for retail sale, weigh not less than 250 grams and should bear the registered number of the import licence application.

Importers who have submitted samples previously, for which import licences were issued, need not do so again for the same type of product, but should quote the registration numbers of their previous licences.

Quota 53.

Credits allocated to this quota are reserved for quota goods necessary for the French economy but not covered elsewhere in this agreement or falling within the global quotas. Licences will be granted upon recommendation of the Ministere Technique and with the approval of the Direction des Relations Economiques Exterieures.

IV. Quotas to be administered in Britain:

Import licence applications in respect of goods falling within the undermentioned quotas may be submitted to La Direction des Relations Economiques Exteriures from February 12 onwards, when they will be examined as and when received.

Applications must bear in block letters the words IMPORTS FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM, QUOTA NO..... and be accompanied by a pro-forma invoice or quota certificate endorsed by the appropriate British authority. The names of these authorities are given below:

Quota No.	Authorizing Authority
6	Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, Association of Cereal Food Manufacturers Ltd., and the Scottish Oatmeal Millers' Association.
9	Board of Trade.
11	The Cake and Biscuit Alliance Ltd.
13	Food Manufacturers' Federation.
14	Food Manufacturers' Federation.
15	Food Manufacturers' Federation.
15 bis	Food Manufacturers' Federation.
16	Food Manufacturers' Federation.
17	Essence Export Group.
18	Rum Importers' Association of Great Britain.

The opening of quotas Nos. 1 and 2 was announced in the

Board of Trade Journal of January 17, page 118.

The French text of this notice may be seen at the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E13, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4.

Licensing of British exhibits at French fairs

THE FRENCH *Moniteur Officiel du Commerce International* of February 1, announced the procedure which will be followed for the allocation of licences for British goods which are exhibited at French exhibitions and fairs in 1964.

Notice to Importers

1. In anticipation of the opening of the special 'Fairs' quota for 1964, the Commercial Department of the British Embassy in Paris wishes to inform applicants of the procedure to be followed in 1964 in order to obtain a share of the quota for the import of British goods exhibited at certain French trade fairs.

2. Applications for special import licences must be submitted by importers to the Commercial Department of the British Embassy who will pass them on to the competent French authorities for issuing to the importers.

3. Only those applications which fulfil the following conditions will be taken into consideration:

(a) The importer must be included in the approved list drawn up by the Embassy (see paragraphs 4 and 5 below);

(b) The goods must consist of those normally imported under the bilateral quotas agreed in the Anglo-French trade Sub-Committee, and published in the *Journal Officiel* and *Board of Trade Journal*;

(c) The goods must be exhibited at international fairs or specialized international exhibitions held in France during 1964.

4. Importers who wish to participate in the 'Fairs' quota for 1964 should submit a preliminary request covering their requirements *for the whole year* to the Commercial Section of the British Embassy, 35 rue du Faubourg St.-Honore, Paris 8e. This preliminary request should be made as soon as possible and in any case *not later than* February 24. The preliminary request should provide the following details of an importer's exhibition programme for 1964:

(a) The name, address and style of the firm,

(b) The fairs or exhibitions at which the goods for which he intends to apply for import licences will be exhibited.

(c) For each fair or exhibition:

(i) The name and address of the British manufacturer of the goods to be exhibited for which a licence will be requested.

(ii) A description of the goods in question together with the complete item number of the definition in the French Customs tariff under which the goods fall.

(iii) The full value of the goods in question (f.o.b. sterling).

5. As soon as possible after the receipt of the preliminary requests, which will be examined simultaneously, each applicant will be informed by the Embassy whether his name has been entered on the approved list, and of the approximate allocation up to which he may expect to be granted licences out of the 'Fairs' quota during the year.

6. Within 10 days after the closing of each fair or exhibition importers wishing to draw on their licence allocation for goods exhibited should submit an application to the Commercial Department of the British Embassy. This should be supported by a *pro-forma* invoice (*with heading*) in duplicate and a certificate issued by the fair authorities stating the precise type of goods exhibited.

7. In the course of the year the Embassy will be prepared to forward, for licensing, to the competent French authorities, applications from importers on the approved list up to the limit of the provisional allocation communicated to them (see paragraph 5 above).

8. In the event of an importer changing his plans as notified to the Embassy (see paragraph 4(b) and (c)) about the fairs at which he will exhibit, or the extent of his effort at them, he should inform the Embassy at least 8 days before the opening of the fair or exhibition affected. Failure to do so might result in his losing a portion of the provisional allocation originally made to him.

The French text of this notice may be seen at the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E.13, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4.

SPAIN

Global quotas for 1964

THE SPANISH authorities have published details of global quotas for the year 1964. The complete list will be published in next week's *Journal*, together with details of those quotas against which applications have been invited.

MEXICO

Special customs tariff surcharge

H.M. EMBASSY in Mexico City report that further goods, as follows, will be subject as and from January 1, 1964, to the additional 10 per cent surcharge on the actual value over and above the specific and *ad valorem* duties. This surcharge, established in 1962, (see *Board of Trade Journal* of March 9, 1962 (pages 538/9) and June 29, 1962 (pages 1456 and 1458)) remains in force for the goods previously listed.

Tariff No.	*Description*
023.00.04	Meat extracts of all kinds, in jars.
050.00.99	Edible cereals or grain, unground or simply crushed, n.s.m. (cloth sacks are dutiable separately according to kind).
052.00.99	Biscuits, wafers, bread and cake, n.s.m.
083.00.17	Ground spices, mixed.
099.99.95	Mixtures, preparations and products of organic origin, with or without added mineral products or added vitamins or antibiotics, provided they are proved to be intended for poultry food or for the manufacture of poultry food and that such is clearly specified by their trade presentation, subject to registration with the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, whether or not bearing a secondary indication of their use as food for other animals, n.s.m., excluding meat falling within Tariff No. 099.09.03.
099.99.96	Waste and other foods obtained from animal substances, n.s.m.
232.01.04	Common timber, n.s.m., sawn, planed, or shaped with the axe, in the form of planks, joists or beams of a thickness not exceeding 52 mm.
232.01.05	The same, of a thickness exceeding 52 mm. but not exceeding 130 mm.
251.00.99	Soft vegetable fibres, n.s.m.
253.00.99	Wool, the fibre yield of which exceeds 75% n.s.m.
253.01.99	Flock wool cleaned, n.s.m.
260.01.99	Fireproof clays and earths, n.s.m.
271.01.99	Non-ferrous base metal ores and concentrates thereof.
281.01.98	Natural or artificial gums, n.s.m.
281.01.99	Gum-resins, n.s.m.
281.02.98	Natural resins, n.s.m.
281.05.99	Vegetable tanning material, powdered or not.
281.06.99	Vegetable materials used in medicine, crushed, grated or in powder, n.s.m.
281.07.98	Live plants of all sorts, n.s.m.
281.09.97	Agricultural seeds, n.s.m.
281.09.98	Floricultural seeds, n.s.m.
281.09.99	Horticultural seeds, n.s.m.
281.99.99	Vegetable products for industrial purposes, powdered or not n.s.m.
302.06.98	Natural or artificial gases for use as fuel, and mixed gases, except acetylene, in tank-wagons, n.s.m.
302.07.99	Mineral waxes, n.s.m.
400.01.98	Animal oils weighing more than 50 kilog. including the immediate container, n.s.m.
400.01.99	Animal oils in tank wagons or tank vessels, n.s.m.
400.02.99	Animal fats weighing more than 50 kilog. including the immediate container, n.s.m.
401.00.99	Vegetable oils n.s.m. in other containers than tank wagons or tank vessels.
401.01.99	Vegetable fats, n.s.m.
500.22.98	Manganese oxides, n.s.m.
500.30.99	Inorganic salts of sodium, n.s.m.
501.00.99	Organic acids, solid, n.s.m.
501.04.99	Polybasic alcohols, solid, n.s.m., when proved to be solely for the manufacture of synthetic resins.
501.05.99	Glycols, n.s.m.
501.07.98	Esters, n.s.m. derived from phthalic acid.
501.07.99	Ethers or esters, n.s.m.
501.12.99	Ketones, n.s.m.
501.16.98	Sulphamides, n.s.m.
501.16.99	Organo-metallic salts, n.s.m.
501.23.99	Organic salts, n.s.m.
501.24.99	Hormones, natural or synthetic, not in measured doses, n.s.m.
501.27.99	Vitamins, natural or synthetic for the manufacture of pharmaceutical products or complements to food, n.s.m.
510.00.99	Vegetable tanning extracts, n.s.m.
512.00.99	Anilines or colouring matters derived from coal tar, n.s.m., when 0·5 grams of such products are soluble in 100 grams of the following solvents: water, ethyl alcohol, at 95° Gay Lussac centesimal at a temperature of 15°C; acetone, ethyl ethers or esters, benzol, toluene, pyridine or recently prepared aqueous solutions of acetic acid at 1%, sodium hydrosulphite at 1%, caustic soda at 1%, sodium sulphide at 1%, or of a mixture of these four solutions.
512.01.97	Colouring matters of mineral origin, not prepared, whether or not containing more than 51% of ashes insoluble in water, n.s.m.
523.00.99	Antibiotics n.s.m., declared as such by the Ministry of Health and Assistance in the *Diario Oficial* of the Federation.
523.01.99	Products with a basis of antibiotics, n.s.m., in measured doses, in any pharmaceutical form.
531.00.99	Medicinal solutions for hypodermic or intravenous injections, n.s.m.
531.02.01	Capsules containing medicinal substances.
531.02.04	Granules, dragees, pellets and pills, medicinal.
531.03.00	Oils, balsam, salves and unguents, admixed with, or composed of medicinal substances.
531.05.99	Drugs and patent medicines of any kind, n.s.m.
532.00.99	Drugs and medicaments of any kind, exclusively for veterinary use, n.s.m.
535.00.99	Preparations in strip, liquid, paste or powder form, whether or not containing precious metal, for dental work, n.s.m.
540.00.95	Essential oils, natural or artificial, other than of fruits, weighing up to 5 kilog. including the immediate container, n.s.m.
540.00.96	The same, weighing more than 5 but not more than 25 kilog. including the immediate container, n.s.m.

Tariff No.	Description
540.00.97	The same, weighing more than 25 but not more than 50 kilog. including the immediate container, n.s.m.
540.00.98	The same, weighing more than 50 but not more than 100 kilog. including the immediate container, n.s.m.
540.00.99	The same, weighing more than 100 kilog. including the immediate container, n.s.m.
542.00.98	Toilet cream and pomades, scented or not, n.s.m.
560.01.99	Explosives, n.s.m.
572.01.99	Compositions to give a gloss, elasticity or stiffness to fibres or fabrics, or to waterproof or supple the same, provided the interested parties prove the industrial use of such compositions by means of catalogues or pamphlets, n.s.m.
572.02.99	Adhesives n.s.m., weighing more than 5 kilog. including the immediate container.
574.00.99	Chemical re-agents prepared for laboratories, n.s.m.
590.99.99	Mixtures, preparations and products of organic, mineral or organo-metallic origin, for the manufacture of toilet products, unscented, n.s.m.
591.99.99	The same, for the manufacture of pharmaceutical products, n.s.m.
592.99.99	The same for non-industrial us:, n.s.m.
593.99.86	Mixtures and preparations, n.s.m., when it is proved to the satisfaction of the General Directorate of Customs that they will be used in the manufacture of additives for lubricants.
593.99.90	Mixtures, preparations and products of organic, mineral or organo-metallic origin, when it is proved that they are intended for tanning and the manufacture of leather goods, n.s.m.
593.99.93	The same, for the industry producing yarn, threads, fabrics and manufactures thereof, n.s.m.
593.99.94	The same, for the rubber and rubber goods industry, n.s.m.
593.99.95	The same, for the minero-metallurgical industry, n.s.m.
593.99.96	The same, for the petroleum industry, n.s.m.
593.99.97	The same, for the paint, varnish and ink industry, n.s.m.
593.99.98	The same, for the plastics industry, n.s.m.
593.99.99	The same, for unspecified industries, n.s.m.
610.07.99	Sheets of ebonite of synthetic resin, n.s.m.
632.03.01	Filter paper cut into any shape.
633.07.01	Paper, ruled or printed, for recording apparatus other than cash registers, calculating machines, typewriters and manifolding machines.
635.06.99	Designs, models or patterns for cutting or embroidering fabrics and fabric articles or for art and industrial purposes, n.s.m.
635.12.97	Printed books, n.s.m., paper-bound.
635.12.99	Printed books, n.s.m., with paperboard, leather or percaline bindings.
651.05.01	Bricks, flags, pipes and other refractory materials of any shape, containing more than 90 per cent. of silica (silicon oxide), also mortars, plastic compositions and concretes of such materi l.
651.05.99	The same, containing up to 90 per cent. of silica (silicon oxide) or up to 85 per cent. of alumina (aluminium oxide), n.s.m., also mortars, plastic compositions and concretes of the same materials.
655.02.99	Glass tubes, n.s.m.
670.01.98	Steel bars containing more than 4 per cent. of any one of the following metals: chromium, tungsten or vanadium, n.s.m.
670.01.99	Iron or steel bars, n.s.m.
670.03.98	Tubes of rolled iron or steel, not galvanized, up to 7 cm. in internal diameter, n.s.m.
670.03.99	The same, more than 7 cm. but not more than 20 cm. in internal diameter, n.s.m.
670.04.00	Elbows, cross-pieces, T-pieces and connections of iron or steel, neither galvanized or tinned, up to 65 mm. in internal diameter.
670.04.01	The same, galvanized or tinned, up to 65 mm. in internal diameter.
670.04.02	The same, more than 65 mm. but not more than 30 cm. in internal diameter.
670.04.03	The same, of iron or steel more than than 30 cm. in internal diameter.
670.05.99	Sheets and plates, of iron or steel, n.s.m.
670.07.99	Bands or strips, flat, of iron or steel, from 5 to 60 mm. in width and up to 3 mm. in thickness, whether or not perforated or embossed or with printed characters, n.s.m.
670.08.02	Iron or steel, expanded, in the form of framings or columns, and their sole plates, brackets, junction plates, stay tighteners or ties, with or without nuts, including other parts, n.s.m., for building purposes.
670.09.99	Castings and mouldings, of iron or steel, of any kind, n.s.m.
672.00.99	Aluminium, n.s.m.
672.04.99	Aluminium foil, n.s.m.
673.00.99	Nickel, n.s.m.
678.00.99	Ferro-alloys, n.s.m.
680.01.98	Washers, of iron or steel, in spiral form, for screws, n.s.m.
680.07.99	Reservoirs and receptacles, of iron or steel, of more than 2,500 litres capacity, n.s.m.
682.99.99	Aluminium manufactures, n.s.m.
710.00.99	Pneumatic, gas, hydraulic or steam motors or prime movers, n.s.m.
710.01.97	Stationary internal combustion engines, weighing up to 70 kilog., n.s.m.
710.01.99	The same, weighing more than 500 kilog., n.s.m.
712.02.99	Digging and excavating machines and apparatus, n.s.m.
713.00.99	Pumps for extracting liquids, n.s.m.
713.02.98	Cranes, n.s.m.
715.04.99	Mills operated by mechanical means, n.s.m.
715.05.99	Adding, calculating or accounting machines, n.s.m.
715.07.05	Stamping machines or apparatus for marking or cancelling, n.s.m., weighing more than 2 kilog.
715.11.95	Metal-working machine tools, n.s.m.
715.11.96	Lathes for metals, n.s.m.
715.11.98	Metal-milling machines, n.s.m.
715.99.98	Machines driven by mechanical means, weighing each up to 100 kilog., n.s.m (The number and type of machines to be indicated).
715.99.99	The same, weighing each more than 100 kilog., n.s.m. (The number and type of machines to be indicated).
718.02.99	Insecticide sprayers, of any type, n.s.m.
718.07.01	Type, cliches, plates, chases, dashes, rollers, moulds, galleys, comprising sticks and other accessories, n.s.m., for printing or lithography.
718.10.98	Cocks and valves, of copper and copper alloys, n.s.m.
718.10.99	The same, of base metal other than copper and copper alloys, n.s.m.
718.11.99	Moulds for industry and arts.
718.16.93	Apparatus or industry, mining and the arts, of any weight, n.s.m. (The number and type of the apparatus to be indicated).
721.10.98	Pneumatically-driven, hand-operated tools or machines even when incorporating a non-electric motor, n.s.m.
721.10.99	Mechanical hand-tools power-driven, of all kinds, n.s.m.
721.99.98	Workmen's tools operated by means of a lever, but without mechanical power, n.s.m.
721.99.99	Hand tools of any kind, n.s.m.
733.00.99	Cables of base metal, formed by twisting any number of strands, covered with insulating layers not containing asphalt, weighing up to 4 kilog. per linear metre, n.s.m.
733.02.99	Insulators of earthenware, china, porcelain or glass, with or without supports, whether or not with metal parts, n.s.m.
734.01.97	Reversers, contacts, commutators or switches, weighing more than 2,750 kilog., each when the composition of any kind which they may contain does not constitute the material predominating by weight, n.s.m.
734.01.98	The same, weighing more than 2 and up to 2,750 kilog. each, when the composition of any kind which they may contain does not constitute the material predominating by weight, n.s.m.
734.01.99	The same, weighing up to 2 kilog. each when the composition of any kind which they may contain does not constitute the material predominating by weight, n.s.m.
734.05.99	Electric resistances, n.s.m.
734.06.99	Apparatus and accessories for the installation of electricity conductors, n.s.m.
741.01.98	Pistons for explosion motors weighing up to 5 kilog. each.
741.04.99	Gaskets of all sorts, n.s.m.
741.08.98	Anodes, blocks, electrodes, amorphous masses and nipples, of carbon or graphite, containing more than 40 per cent., but not more than 95 per cent. of fixed materials at a temperature of 400°C.
741.08.99	Separate parts of stationary internal combustion engines, n.s.m.
742.08.99	Separate and spare parts for typewriters, identifiable, n.s.m.
743.00.97	Separate and spare parts for radio receiver and transmitter chassis assemblies, n.s.m.
743.00.98	Separate and spare parts for television sets, n.s.m., excluding aerials of any kind.
743.00.99	Separate and spare partsfor telephones, n.s.m.
743.02.04	Separate and spare parts, n.s.m., for motor-driven pumps, excluding those falling within No. 743.02.02, when the conditions of No. 743.02.03 are not fulfilled.
743.04.99	Separate and spare parts for clothes-washing machines, n.s.m.
743.05.09	Parts and assembly components, neither painted nor enamelled, for electric refrigerators, n.s.m., other than cabinets and integral parts thereof.
749.00.99	Separate and spare parts of earthenware, faience or glass, for machines and appliances used in agriculture, industry, mines or in the art:, n.s.m.
749.02.99	Separate and spare parts of yarn, thread or fabric, for machines and appliances used in agriculture, industry, mines or in the arts, n.s.m.
749.03.99	Separate and spare parts of rubber, for machines and appliances used in agriculture, industry, mines or in the arts, n.s.m.
749.05.94	Separate and spare parts of aluminium, for machines and appliances used in agriculture, industry, mines or in the arts, n.s.m.
749.05.95	Separate and spare parts of copper or alloys thereof, for machines and appliances used in agriculture, industry, mines or in the arts, n.s.m.
749.05.97	Separate and spare parts of iron or steel, whether or not alloyed with other metals, for machines and appliances used in agriculture, industry, mines or in the arts, weighing up to 5 kilog., n.s.m.
749.05.98	The same, weighing more than 5 kilog., n.s.m.
749.06.99	Separate and spare parts of two or more specified or unspecified materials, for machines and appliances used in agriculture, industry, mines or in the arts, n.s.m.
749.07.99	Separate and spare parts of unspecified material, for machines and appliances used in agriculture, industry, mines or in the arts, n.s.m.
750.01.09	Accessories and material identifiable as permanent railway and tramway plant, n.s.m.
751.02.99	Automobiles exclusively for the transport of goods, n.s.m.
751.03.99	Tractors, with cabs and supporting frames for coupling them to trailers for the transport of goods, n.s.m.
762.01.97	Separate and spare parts of any kind, or automobile chassis, identifiable, n.s.m.
762.01.99	Separate parts and spare parts of automobile driving gear, identifiable, n.s.m.
762.03.99	Separate parts and spare parts, identifiable, for automobile bodywork, n.s.m.
762.04.99	Separate parts and spare parts of any kind, identifiable, for automobiles, n.s.m.
766.01.98	Separate parts and spare parts of locomotives, n.s.m.
766.01.99	Separate parts and spare parts of railway and tramway rolling stock, n.s.m.
767.03.99	Component parts and spare parts, n.s.m., for motor cycles or motor scooters.
880.02.99	Pharmaceutical chemists' or laboratory appliances, n.s.m.
880.06.97	Electric unit measuring apparatus.
880.06.98	Automatic meters or counters for liquids or gas, n.s.m.
880.06.99	Apparatus and instruments for determining the quality or characteristics of industri lly produced articles, n.s.m.
880.07.98	Probes, n.s.m.
880.07.99	Apparatus and instruments us d exclusively in the study or practice of any science, n.s.m.
880.08.09	Separate parts, identifiable, for apparatus and instruments used exclusively in the study or practice of any science, n.s.m.
880.10.99	Apparatus and instruments for use in odontology.
882.00.99	Photographic cameras weighing each more than 100 kilog., n.s.m.
882.01.99	Separate parts, identifiable, for photographic cameras, n.s.m.
885.04.99	Separate parts of all sorts, for pocket or wrist watch movements as such being regarded those weighing up to 3 grammes each, n.s.m.
886.00.99	Standing or hanging clocks, of all sorts, n.s.m.
886.01.00	Cases of any material, for standing or hanging clocks.
886.02.00	Assembled movements and partly assembled parts thereof, that is, those formed by two or more pieces driven by the gears and axles on which they turn, of all sorts, for standing or hanging clocks.
886.03.00	Identifiable parts of cases of any material, for standing or hanging clocks.
890.99.99	Separate and spare parts, n.s.m., of all sorts for musical instruments.
894.00.99	Mechanical apparatus of all sorts, for public amusements, n.s.m.
931.00.99	Loaded cartridges for fire-arms, n.s.m.
931.01.99	Empty cartridges for fire-arms, n.s.m.
931.03.00	Base metal projectiles for fire-arms of any kind.

FRENCH GUIANA

Modifications to customs duties

THE FRENCH *Journal Officiel* of February 5 announced the provisional reduction or suspension, up to December 31, 1965, inclusive, of the French Guiana duty on the following items:

Tariff Heading	Description	Reduced Rate of Duty
		Per cent.
ex 09.08 A II	Cardamoms, not crushed or ground, other . .	Free
ex 09.08 B	Cardamoms, crushed or ground	Free
ex 09.09 A III b	Coriander seeds, not crushed or ground, other .	Free
ex 09.09 B II	Coriander seeds, crushed or ground, other .	Free
09.10 D I b and II	Ginger in the form of whole roots, pieces, slices or otherwise put up	Free
ex 09.10 E II	Curry powder and paste	Free

The full French text of the above notices may be seen at the Export Services Branch, Room E.13, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4.

PARAGUAY

Reduction of customs duties and taxes

H.M. EMBASSY at Asuncion report that by Decree No. 1975 of December 16, 1963, a reduction of duties and taxes has been made on a number of goods with immediate effect.

Most of these changes have been made necessary by the revision of the Trade and Payments Agreement with the United States and also the mutual denunciation of trade treaties with Brazil and Argentina.

The goods affected are:

Customs Tariff No.	Product	Unit	Duties U.S. $	Additional Tax %	Sales Tax %
10	Powdered milk and condensed milk	PL100K			
	General area		5·09	15	5
	Limitrophe countries		2·55	7½	5
11	Malted milk, babies' and convalescent foods	PLK			
	General area		0·113	15	5
	Limitrophe countries		0·06	7½	5
13	Butter	PBK			
	General area		0·097	15	5
	Limitrophe countries		0·05	7½	5
16	Common cheese	PBK			
	General area		0·063	15	5
	Limitrophe countries		0·032	7½	5
27	Fish preserves	PL100K			
	General area		5·09	15	5
	Limitrophe countries		2·55	7½	5
30	Sardines	PLK			
	General area		0·063	15	5
	Limitrophe countries		0·032	7½	5
42	Onions	100K			
	General area		1·592	8	5
	Limitrophe countries		1·50	6	5
43	Prunes and dried fruit	PL100K			
	Limitrophe countries		2·38	7½	5
46	Food preserves	PL100K			
	General area		4·453	15	10
	Limitrophe countries		2·23	7½	5
54	Fruits and berries in syrup	PLK			
	General area		0·063	15	10
	Limitrophe countries		0·032	7½	5
55	Dried fruit and berries or desiccated	PH100K			
	General area		2·00	7½	5
	Limitrophe countries		2·00	7½	5
62	Potatoes in general	PH100K			
	General area		0·955	8	5
	Limitrophe countries		0·80	6	2½
63	Raisins	PBK			
	General area		0·097	15	10
	Limitrophe countries		0·05	7½	5
75	Lentils, peas, beans and other leguminous grains	PH100K			
	General area		1·91	15	10
	Limitrophé area		0·96	7½	10
76	Lentils, peas, beans and other leguminous grains husked, desiccated or toasted	PH100K			
	General area		3·817	15	10
	Limitrophe countries		2·00	7½	10
85	Cereals and flour for foodstuff in any form in any container	PL100K			
	General area		3·817	15	10
	Limitrophe countries		2·00	7½	10
100	Cocoa and chocolate ground or powdered, sweetened or not	PLK			
	Limitrophe countries		0·06	7½	10
105	Sweets and bonbons	PLK			
	Limitrophe countries		0·08	7½	10
106	Sweets and nougats	PLK			
	General area		0·16	15	10
	Limitrophe countries		0·08	7½	10
107	Quince jam, jellies and fruit marmalades	PLK			
	General area		0·097	15	10
	Limitrophe countries		0·05	7½	5
111	Yeast	PLK			
	General area		0·10	10	5
	Limitrophe countries		0·07	7½	5
115	Common salt	PH100K			
	Any area		0·15	8	5
119	Tomato sauce and paste	PH100K			
	General area		3·183	15	5
	Limitrophe countries		2·00	7½	5
134	Aromatic gin 'Oldton', 'Gordon' and similar in any container	PLTS			
	Limitrophe countries		0·29	11	Free
145	Vermouth	PLTS			
	Limitrophe countries		0·12	11	Free
146	Sweet white wine or red and those classified under this tariff No.	PLTS			
	Limitrophe countries		0·12	11	Free
152	Common red wines, unsweetened, with less than 12% alcohol, any container other than wood	PLTS			
	Limitrophe countries		0·055	11	Free
153	Whisky, cocktails, gin	PLTS			
	Any area		0·29	11	Free
154a	Bright cigarettes	P-MIL			
	General area		1·00	7½	Free
	Limitrophe countries		1·00	7½	Free
Ex 173	Portland cement	PH100K			
	Any area		0·24	15	10
Ex 258B	Dyes in powdered form exclusively for use in Spinning and Weaving Industry	PLK			
	Any area		0·6 or 14% *ad val.*	7½	10
278	Lotions, oils, elixirs, tonics, etc., for the hair	PLK			
	Limitrophe countries		0·40	10	10
279	Toilet lotions	PLK			
	Limitrophe countries		0·30	10	10
282	Brilliantines	PLK			
	Limitrophe countries		0·50	10	10
283	Toilet colourings	PLK			
	Limitrophe countries		1·00	10	10
286	Shaving soap in all forms	PLK			
	Limitrophe countries		0·30	10	10
290	Toilet soap	PLK			
	Limitrophe countries		0·30 or 30% *ad val.*	10	10
292	Paste, powder or soap or any preparation for dental hygiene, perfumed or not	PLK			
	Limitrophe countries		0·35	10	10
296	Face powder and creams in general	PLK			
	General area		0·40 or 30% *ad val.*	10	10
	Limitrophe countries		0·40	7½	10
298	Talcum powder for toilet use	PLK			
	General area		0·19	10	10
	Limitrophe countries		0·15	7½	10
318	Sulphur	PH100K			
	Any area		2·00	10	5
325	Creoline and specifics for curing scab	PH100K			
	General area		3·80	10	5
328	Stearine wax in general	PLK			
	General area		0·04	10	3
	Limitrophe countries		0·04	10	3
332	Phosphorus, amorphous and sesquisulphurous:				
	General area		*Ad val.* 10	10	3
	Limitrophe countries		*Ad val.* 10	10	3
337	Hand poisons in general and similar:				
	Any area		Free	Free	Free
338	Lacquer and lacquer gum in dry form and products classified under this para.	PLK			
	Any area		0·05	7½	5
341	Hops and hops flowers:				
	General area		Free	15	Free
343	Manganese silica (talcum) unprovided for	PH100K			
	Any area		0·60	10	5
353	Insecticide powders in general not specified, and similar	PLK			
	Any area		Free	Free	Free
354	Potassium chloride	*Ad val.*			
	Any area		10%	7½	5
356	Colophony resin, pitch and tar vegetable	PH100K			
	Any area		0·30	10	10
360	Seed for sowing oil producing plants:				
	Any area		Free	Free	Free
361	Other seeds and bulbs for sowing				
	Any area		Free	Free	Free
364	Sodium carbonate, solway soda, caustic soda, commercial potassium, except when traded in LAFTA	PH100K			
	Any area		0·50	8	10
365	Sodium ash and silicate, except that traded in LAFTA	PH100K			
	General area		0.50	8	10
366	Sera and vaccines for human use:				
	General area		Free	10	Free
367	Sera and vaccines for veterinary use:				
	General area		Free	10	Free
Ex 370	Pure petroleum jelly in drums for pharmaceutical use	PLK			
	Any area		0·08	10	5
376	All the remaining mineral, chemical and pharmaceutical products, compounds or not, not provided for, including pharmaceutical specialities and alkaloids excepting those traded within the LAFTA:				
	General area	*Ad val.*	14%	11	5
	Limitrophe countries	*Ad val.*	14%	7½	Free
377-393	Alkaloids in general:				
	General area	*Ad val.*	14%	11	5
	Limitrophe countries	*Ad val.*	14%	7½	Free
441	Hoops and iron strapping, galvanized, lead dipped or not, excepting those traded within LAFTA	PH100K			
	General area		1·59	15	Free
441	Iron strapping for baling cotton (Decree No. 27280 June 9, 1927) except that traded within LAFTA	PH100K			
	General area		1·06	15	Free
441	Iron strapping – Thomas quality, with less than 0·008 carbon content except that traded in LAFTA	PH100K			
	General area		1·59	15	Free

Customs Tariff No.	Product	Unit	Duties U.S. $	Additional Tax %	Sales Tax %
Ex 499B	Iron wire unprovided for, of more than 2 mm. dia. polished or galvanized or not, exclusively for the nail industry except that traded within LAFTA	PH100K			
	General area		1·273	15	Free
Ex 499C	Iron wire of over ¼ mm. dia. but under 2 mm. polished, galvanized or not, exclusively for the nail industry except that traded within LAFTA (Decree No. 528, June 16, 1950)	PH100K			
	General area		1·280	15	Free
508	Filing cabinets, shelves and furniture in general, for offices made of iron and parts for same unprovided for	PH100K			
	General area		7·50	15	10
	Limitrophe countries		7·50	15	10
512	Buckets, washbasins, bowls, etc., plain, polished, painted or galvanized	PH100K			
	General area		7·70	15	10
	Limitrophe countries		7·70	15	10
513	Metal furniture, benches, chairs, sofas, etc., and in general metal furniture not provided for	PH100K			
	General area		5·70	15	10
	Limitrophe countries		5·70	15	10
543	Axes, hatchets and adzes, with or without handles	PLK			
	General area		0·05	15	5
	Limitrophe countries		0·05	15	5
547	Tools or instruments for artisans, and that classified in this paragraph and similar excepting when traded in LAFTA:				
	General area		Free	5	Free
549	Instruments and utensils, hoes and that classified in this paragraph and similar excepting that traded in LAFTA:				
	General area		Free	5	Free
550	Apparatus and instruments for medical use and classified in this paragraph and similar excepting those traded in LAFTA:				
	Any area		Free	15	10
550A	Hypodermic needles:				
	Any area	Per dozen	0·02	15	10
550B	Hypodermic syringes, except those traded in LAFTA:				
	General area	Each	0·05	15	10
550C	Rubber syringes	PLK			
	Any area		0·30	15	10
550D	Metal or rubber probes, also textile and rubber except those traded in the LAFTA	PLK	0·30	15	10
550E	Clinical thermometers	Each			
	Any area		0·015	15	10
566	Bare copper mesh, except that traded in LAFTA	PLK			
	General area		0·127	15	10
573	Heating braziers and other products classified under this paragraph excepting that traded in LAFTA	PLK			
	General area		0·25	15	10
	Limitrophe countries		0·25	15	10
682A	1 – Wire bars, sheets and tubes, except that traded in LAFTA	PLK			
	General area		0·317	7½	5
	2 – Sheets imported as raw material for national industry:				
	Any area		Free	Free	Free
602D	Ingots and in mass	PBK			
	Any area		0·048	7½	5
Ex 602G	'Ts' and angles exclusively for industry:				
	Any area		Free	Free	Free
625	Apparatus, machinery and spare parts and that classified in this paragraph and similars except that traded in LAFTA:				
	Any area		Free	5	Free
627	Incubators and brooders:				
	Any area		Free	10	Free
629	Steam and electric pumps and similar excepting that traded within LAFTA:				
	General area		Free	15	10
Ex 630	Machinery for the construction of roads and irrigation canals, for boring rock and perforation, for excavating, stone crushing, and concrete mixing, except those traded within LAFTA:				
	General area		Free	Free	Free
630	Boilers and steam engines and articles classified within this paragraph except those traded in LAFTA:				
	General area		Free	15	5
639	Electric generators and spares except those traded in LAFTA:				
	General area		Free	15	5
643	Machinery and apparatus for drilling metal except that traded in LAFTA:				
	General area		Free	15	5
644-45	All machinery classified within these paragraphs excepting that traded within LAFTA		Free	15	5
646-47	Machinery and apparatus classified within these tariff Nos.:				
	Any area		Free	15	5
652	Circular band or blade saws except those traded within LAFTA:				
	General area		Free	15	5
656	Parts and pieces for machinery classified under this tariff No. excepting that traded in LAFTA:				
	General area		Free	15	5
664A	Hand pumps and that classified under this tariff No. excepting that traded within LAFTA	PH100K			
	General area		3·80	15	5
670	Acetylene generators and that classified in this tariff No.:				
	Any area	*Ad val.*	15%	15	5
672	Sewing machines and that classified under this tariff No. except that traded in LAFTA	Each			
	General area		1·273 + *ad val.* 5%	15	5
673	Sewing machines and that classified under this tariff No.:				
	Any area	*Ad val.*	15%	15	5
690	Batteries, accumulators and parts thereof, or elements for same:				
	Any area	*Ad val.*	15%	15	5
743	Motor tractors and parts for same, excepting that traded within LAFTA:				
	General area		Free	5	Free
756	Wooden boxes and that classified under this tariff No.	PH100K			
	Any area		2·00	22	10
750	Pencil boxes or sewing boxes of wood	PLK			
	Any area		0·14	22	10
764	Tools and instruments for artisans, wooden, not provided for	PLK			
	Any area		0·10	22	10
766	Woods which are classified in this tariff No.	PH100K			
	Any area		0·10	22	10
773	Viennese style wooden furniture and that classified in this tariff No.	PBK			
	Any area		0·10	22	10
774	Wooden furniture and parts thereof – Any area:				
A		PH100K	5·70	22	10
B		PBK	0·10	22	10
C		PBK	0·14 or	22	10
		Ad val.	33%		
D		PBK	0·28 or	22	10
		Ad val.	33%		
779	Wooden doors and that classified in this tariff No.	PH100K			
	Any area		7·17	22	10
784	Chairs and easy chairs of wood and that classified in this tariff No. – Any area:				
A		PH100K	5·725	22	10
B		PBK	0·12	22	10
C		PBK	0·15	22	10
D		PBK	0·19	22	10
791	All other wooden articles not provided for	PLK			
	Any area		0·15 or	22	10
		Ad val.	33%		
872	Toilet paper	PLK			
	Any area		0·013	16	5
Ex 928	Stocking stitch material of cotton in rolls exclusively for the use of textile factories	PLK			
	Any area		0·27 or	15	10
		Ad val.	23%		
Ex 1102D	Stocking stitch material of silk or artificial silk, in rolls, exclusively for the use of textile factories	PLK			
	Any area		1·34	10	10
		+ *Ad val.*	7·7%		
1151	Barometers and products classified in this tariff No.				
	Any area	*Ad val.*	12%	12	10
Ex 1154B	X-ray film and plates exclusively for medical use	PLK			
	Any area		0·30	12	5
1158	Frames and other articles classified in this paragraph:				
	Any area		Free	12	5
1191C	Graphite pencils including coloured crayon, copying pencils and indelibles	PLK			
	Any area		0·30	12	5
1201A	Combs and those articles classified in this tariff No.	PLK			
	Any area		0·45	15	10
Ex 1216	Silk or artificial thread, twisted or or not, cotton and woollen thread, not provided for, for the exclusive use of textile factories:				
	Any area	*Ad val.*	5½%	15	5

ARGENTINA

'Aforos' for imports

ARGENTINE Government Resolutions Nos. 161 of October 10, 177-180 and 187 of October 11, 1963, establish the following index prices ('aforos' – average valuations) on which surcharges and duties will be assessed:

Tariff No	Item	Value in U.S. Dollars (equivalent)	Appraisement Unit
	Resolution No. 161		
4556	Meprobamate	4·00	Net kilo
	Resolution No. 177		
4280	Vitamin B.12 crystalline, cyanocobalamin	14·50	Gramme
	Resolution No. 178		
4280	Dexamethasone	22·00	Gramme
	Resolution No. 179		
4844	Streptomycin and dihydrostreptomycin:		
	In bulk	37·00	Kilo
	Packed	303·00	Kilo
	Resolution No. 180		
4844	Oxytetracycline	450·00	Kilo
	Resolution No. 187		
4280	Vitamin 'A' oils, liposoluble and water-soluble and their esters	0·07	1 million International Units
	Vitamin 'A' dry and esters	0·09	1 million International units
	Import allowed under Decree No. 626/63 *Resolution No.* 389		
4744 bis	The import of cellulose acetate butyrate is authorized.		

Modifications to import lists (1)

H.M. EMBASSY at Buenos Aires report the publication in the Argentine *Official Gazette* of the following Resolutions and Decrees:

Tariff No.	
	Resolution No. 388 *of December* 23, 1963
3934	The import of capillary feeder and collector for the manufacture of fountain pens, is authorised.
	Resolution No. 404 *of December* 30, 1963
2314	The import of separators of microporous rubber, minimum dimensions 145 mm. wide by 200 mm. long by 1 mm. thick for industrial accumulators, is authorized.
	Resolution No. 405 *of December* 30, 1963
	The import of spares for sewing machines (Presser-bars, needle plate, screw cam, zig-zag lever handle, straight knitting needle, transparent cord knitting, circular sewing stitch knob, seeger ring, eyelet cutting group, benzing ring, Kalwas ring, grain from end to crown, point ending grain, allen type cylindrical head screw, cylindric head screw, 4 mm. hemming foot, roll hemming foot, foot for festoon and small cord, transparent presses for eyelets, darner foot, quilted flat guide, invisible stitching guide, button stitcher foot, double knitting needle, pulling spring, brake pedal, drive drum bushing and base bushing) is authorised.
	Resolution No. 406 *of December* 30, 1963
3966	The import of non-oily inks, soft pastes, documental or similar types for filling ball point pen tanks only, is authorized.
	Decree No. 95 *of January* 8, 1964
—	The payment of import surcharges as per Decree No. 5439/59 (20 per cent.) and Decree No. 340/63 (5 per cent.) for the import of good quality seed potatoes entering Argentine Ports between January 8 and February 15, 1964, is suspended.
	Decree No. 301 *of January* 16, 1964
1804/5	Universal sewing machines (for multiple operations) excluding those complying with the following minimum specifications: (a) Frontal revolving hook. (b) Speed over 1,500 stitches per minute under normal working conditions. (c) Articulated thread adjuster. (d) Anti-sliding transmission belt within the head-stock, between the upper and lower axle. (e) Frontal sewing with more than one needle. (f) Incorporated pressure bars 'a rodillera.' (g) Automatic embroidering apparatus, without change of cams or parts. (h) Incorporated mechanism for varying the length of embroidering without having to change the mechanism. This item is hereby included in List No. 6, Section 'C' (40 per cent. surcharge) of Decree No. 5439/59.

Modifications to import lists (2)

THE FOLLOWING modifications have been made in Argentina to Decree No. 3009/63 of April 24, 1963 by Decree No. 1679 of December 24, 1963 (see the *Board of Trade Journal* of June 21, 1963, page 1417):

Tariff No. 3614 . Continuous synthetic fibres, polyamides or polyamidicals, exclusively for textile use.

This item is hereby removed from List No. 4 (100 per cent surcharge).

Tariff No. 3614 . Polyamid or polyamidic continuous synthetic fibre yarn, exclusively for textile use.

This item is hereby included in List No. 4 (100 per cent surcharge).

Relaxation of prohibited imports

A NOTICE was published in the *Board of Trade Journal* on January 31, page 241, giving some details of a partial relaxation of prohibited imports in Argentina.

The British Embassy in Buenos Aires have now sent the Board of Trade a copy of Annexes I, II and III to Decree No. 448/64 (amended from No. 447/64) together with Lists No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 (abbreviated) and 8 relating to Decree No. 626/63. These documents, in Spanish, are available for inspection at Export Services Branch (Tariff Section), Board of Trade, Room E.46, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4

CHILE

Amendments to import list

THE FOLLOWING AMENDMENTS should be made to Chile's List of Permitted Imports. The list was first published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of July 6, 1962, and amendments have appeared frequently in later issues.

Section	Group	Item	Percentage of Tax Surcharge	Category of Deposit
II	6	American oak shavings, toasted or untoasted, for imparting flavours to wines and liquors	10	C
XI	60	Animal-drawn ploughs and those of 1, 2 and 3 discs	100	D
		Manually operated sprayers and those attached to power take-off vehicles, with pumps up to 5 gallons per minute capacity	100	D
		Offset harrows up to 12 discs and the rigid type with hydraulic power lift up to 18 discs	100	D

BRAZIL

Regulations controlling remittances of profits and royalties

IT HAS BEEN reported by H.M. Embassy in Rio de Janeiro that regulations controlling the remittance abroad of capital, dividends, interest, royalties, and other payments governed by the Remittance of Profits Law of September 3, 1962 (Law No. 4. 131) have now been published by the Brazilian government and came into force on January 17, 1964. An English translation of the new regulations is held in the Board of Trade Export Services Branch, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 476.)

Fiscal dollar rate

THE BRAZILIAN Fiscal Dollar rate, used for the calculation of *ad valorem* customs duties, will be 619.48 cruzeiros to the United States dollar during the month of February.

PERU

Suspension of major taxes

IT HAS BEEN reported by H.M. Embassy in Lima that the Peruvian Government, in order to stimulate investment in the Eastern region of Peru, has suspended for ten years virtually all major taxes in the Departments of Loreto, San Martin, Madre de Dios and part of Amazonas. Among taxes no longer to be charged in these areas are:

> Export duties, import duties for articles used exclusively within the region, stamp taxes, business income tax and both business and personal surtaxes, taxes on interests and overdrafts. Tax exemptions will in each case be subject to Supreme Resolution by the competent Peruvian authority.

CANADA

'Made in Canada' rulings

THE FOLLOWING RULING has been made for Canadian Customs purposes:

Of 'a class or kind not made in Canada':

Cut full lead crystal glassware (cut glassware containing not less than 24 per cent lead oxide).

Notes: (1) The cut glassware listed below has been previously ruled as of a class or kind not made in Canada:

Cut glass salt and pepper shakers, cut glass chandelier parts, enamel overlay cut glassware (made of two or more layers of glass either enamel on crystal or enamel on crystal and ruby finished with cut and painted decoration), cased cut glassware (made of one or more layers of colours, cut only, or cut painted).

(2) Cut glassware other than the above-mentioned remains in the category of a class or kind made in Canada.

(3) Reference to glassware in Memorandum D51-25, dated September 29, 1961, is cancelled.

(Ruling effective February 4, 1964.)

The above information is contained in Canadian Department of National Revenue Memorandum Series D51-25 dated February 4, 1964.

THE FOLLOWING rulings have also been made for Canadian Customs purposes:

Of 'a class or kind made in Canada':

Dispersers also known as dissolvers as used for dissolving, emulsifying, deagglomerating and ultimate dispersing of solids and liquids in the classes listed below:

(i) Up to and including 2 hp

(ii) 20 hp to 40 hp, both inclusive.

Air replacement units also known as make-up air heaters, air make-up units, and make-up air units, as used to replace air consumed by exhaust system drafts, processing operations, etc., in industrial establishments.

(Rulings effective March 6, 1964).

The above information is contained in Canadian Department of National Revenue Memoranda Series D51-8-1 and D51-9-1, both dated February 4, 1964.

SABAH (*formerly* NORTH BORNEO)

Pioneer Industries Ordinance

THE GOVERNMENT of Sabah announced on December 7, 1963, that the following industry and products have been declared a Pioneer Industry and Pioneer Products under the Pioneer Industries (Relief from Income Tax) Ordinance, 1956:

Industry	Products
Processing of peppermint oil and menthol.	Peppermint oil and menthol.

Firms to which Pioneer Certificates are granted can enjoy the benefit of exemption from Sabah Income Tax for an initial period of two years.

Further inquiries about the Pioneer Industries legislation may be made to Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Abbey 7877, Ext. 2642), quoting reference CRE 807G.

MALAYSIA (STATES OF MALAYA)

Development plan 1961—65

THE BOARD OF TRADE have received a copy of the Interim Review of Development in Malaya under the Second Five Year Plan (1961-65). This report may be seen at Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Abbey 7877, Ext. 2642).

BURMA

Insurance

A RECENT Burmese Government announcement has stated that as from February 1 1964 all new general insurance will be handled exclusively by the Union Insurance Board. Private National and foreign companies are to continue to underwrite existing policies until January 31, 1965 by which date they must wind up.

BEHA

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British Export Houses Association

whose function it is to assist with all problems connected with export trade

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THIS BOOKLET entitled "New Business in Australia" has been specially compiled to assist companies considering the extension of their activities to Australia. Its contents include information on such questions as Company Law, Taxation, Import and Export Controls, Patents, Trade Marks, Finance etc. Copies of the booklet are available at any of our Offices. Please call, write or telephone. We are equipped to furnish any further information and details desired.

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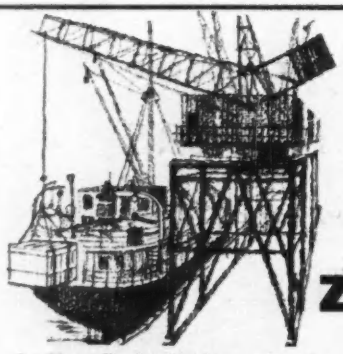

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AUSTRALIA

Tariff changes

CHANGES HAVE BEEN made in the Australian Tariff affecting the rates of duty payable on iron and steel tube and pipe fittings and electric filament lamps.

Full details of the changes will be published as soon as possible, and meanwhile may be obtained from Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 468).

Revision of customs by-laws

THE AUSTRALIAN Department of Customs and Excise have announced changes in the By-laws shown below:

New and amended by-laws

The following goods will be admitted under the By-law Tariff until further notice:

Goods	Classification and Duty under the British Preferential Tariff	
	Tariff Item	Rate of Duty
FILMS, sensitized, viz.: Unexposed, otherwise classifiable under Tariff Item 384 (A) (1), of the type used in the production of films in natural colours or the complements of natural colours . . Unexposed, otherwise classifiable under Tariff Item 384 (A) (2) of the type used in the production of films in natural colours . .	449 (A) (1)	Free
HAND TOOLS: Wrenches, viz.: Impact		
NEGATIVE FILM, unedited and undeveloped, of a sequence not exceeding 6,000 unedited lineal feet (or other length approved by the Minister), exposed outside the Commonwealth either by persons domiciled in the Commonwealth or by Australian registered film producing companies, for use in the production in Australia of an educational, documentary, scenic or travel-talk film not exceeding 2,000 lineal feet (or other length approved by the Minister) but not including films incorporating advertising material or to which advertising material is to be added	320 (C) (2) (c) (4)	Free
PIPES AND TUBES (metal): Iron or steel, seamless, exceeding 5¼ inches outside diameter, for the transport of inflammable or toxic fluids within processing unit installation plot limits in the oil refining and petrochemical industries, under security .	449 (A) (1)	Free

Cancelled by-laws

The following goods are removed from the provisions of By-law

Part of the first shipment of a £200,000 order for Wakefield graders and service parts for the Spanish Ministry of Public Works being transferred from transport to ship recently at Liverpool Docks. The order is to be completed before the end of February.

entry and will now be classified under the substantive item indicated:

Goods	Classification and Duty under the British Preferential Tariff	
	Tariff Item	Rate of Duty
DRUGS, CHEMICALS AND MEDICINES: Medicines: Lynoestrenol and methoxy ethinyloestradiol, combined	285 (A) (2)	17½% *ad val.*
ELECTRICAL MACHINES AND APPLIANCES, viz.: Motors, alternating current, squirrel cage, induction type, submersible, of the type which functions only when the rotor is immersed in water, for coupling to submersible pumps, whether imported with the pumps or separately	179 (G) (3)	Various

Decisions on tariff classifications

THE AUSTRALIAN Department of Customs and Excise have announced the following decisions on the application of the Australian Tariff:

Goods	Classification and Duty under the British Preferential Tariff	
	Tariff Item	Rate of Duty
DYES: Indigo in dry or paste form	231 (A) (2) (d)	Free
Lacquer chips, of a type not commercially suitable for the manufacture of lacquer merely by the addition of an appropriate solvent, which are used to supply nitrocellulose and organic dyestuff as ingredients to the finished lacquer	231 (A) (2)	Various
HATS, CAPS, etc.: Hoods: Other than felt	114 (F)	22½% *ad val.*
NOTE. – For the purposes of Item 114 (F) (a) hood means any unblocked form of any material (other than felt) woven or plaited throughout from the tip of the crown to the edge of the brim, also any unblocked form made of braid or similar material joined together by hand with a concealed thread (Tariff). 2. Unblocked hoods of the types known in the trade as beachwear are not classifiable under Item 114 (F) unless they are plain (i.e. plaited, woven or sewn from one kind of material and without ornamentation in the plaiting, weaving or sewing of the material and without ornamentation by reason of addition during or subsequent to the process of plaiting, weaving or sewing). 2A. In elaboration of the definition of 'plain' (paragraph 2 above), the fact that *identical* straws or other identical plaiting materials are in different colours will not of itself rule to be *other* than plain. 2B. If different types of plaiting material are used even if of the same general colour the article is to be deemed to be not plain. Loose straw, etc., at the brim or elsewhere in the crown is regarded *prima facie* as ornamentation and the article classifiable under Item 114 (E) where such articles are to be used in a factory in genuine hat manufacturing, admission under Item 114 (F), under security, will be permitted. 2C. The consistent twisting of straw to a pattern during its plaiting will be regarded *prima facie* as constituting ornamentation and result in the article being classified as a hat. 3. Hoods of the types known in the trade as beachwear and of the description of Item 114 (F) which are further processed than as described in paragraph (2) are regarded as hats classifiable under Item 114 (E).		

Prefatory Note No. 16

Unless the Tariff otherwise provides, or the Minister otherwise directs, the expression 'made up' in relation to textiles and textile articles means:

(a) Cut otherwise than into rectangles;

(b) Made ready for use (or merely needing separation by cutting dividing threads) and not requiring sewing or further fabrication;

(c) Hemmed or with rolled edges (except fabrics in the piece which have been cut from wider pieces and hemmed or rolled merely to prevent unravelling), or with a knotted fringe at any of the edges;

(d) Cut to size and having undergone a process of drawn thread work;

(e) Assembled by sewing, gumming or otherwise (other than piece-goods consisting of two or more lengths of identical material joined end to end and piece-goods composed of two or more fabrics assembled in layers, whether or not padded).

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Customs tariff changes

GOVERNMENT NOTICES Nos. R.120, R.121 and R.154, published in the Republic of South Africa *Government Gazette* of January 31, set out the following amendments to the Customs Tariff with effect from that date. Britain pays the intermediate duty unless otherwise stated.

G.N. No.	Tariff Item	Article	Minimum Duty	Intermediate Duty	Maximum Duty
			Cents	Cents	Cents
R. 120	76	COTTON: (6) Woven fabric in the piece not being blanketing or canvas provided for under item 75 (1), containing 50% or more by weight of cotton: (a) The free-on-board price of which does not exceed 20 cents per yard: (i) Calico: (D) Woven partly from coloured or dyed yarn. By the insertion, in sub-paragraph (D) of paragraph (6) (a) (i) after the word 'partly' of the words 'or wholly.' (ii) Drill, twill and sateen: (D) Dyed other than piece-dyed. By the substitution, for sub-paragraph (D) of paragraph (6) (a) (ii), of the following sub-paragraph: (D) Woven partly or wholly of coloured or dyed yarns			
		per yard	5%	10% or 1½	— 10½
		per yard	Free	whichever duty shall be the greater, and in addition	
		per yard	6½ less 10% (Britain)	6½ less 10%	
		(b) The free-on-board price of which exceeds 20 cents per yard: (i) Calico: (D) Woven partly from coloured or dyed yarns. By the insertion in sub-paragraph (D) of paragraph (6) (b) (i), after the word 'partly,' of the words 'or wholly': (ii) Drill, twill and sateen: (D) Dyed other then piece-dyed. By the substitution, for sub-paragraph (D) of paragraph (6) (b) (ii) of the following sub-paragraph: (D) Woven partly or wholly of coloured or dyed yards per yard	—	10 less 10%	12½
R. 121	201	By the substitution, for paragraph (2) of the following paragraph: (2) Prepared brake fluid	—	20%	—
		per imp. gallon	with a minimum of 25		
R. 154	130	By the addition, to the notes to paragraphs (b), (c) and (e), of the following: 'Fitted hydraulic brake hose.'			
	253	By the insertion, after sub-paragraph (c) of paragraph (1), of the following sub-paragraph, the existing sub-paragraph (d) becoming sub-paragraph (e): (d) Fitted hydraulic brake hose, suitable for used with motor vehicles	—	30%	—

NOTE: The effect of this notice is to make specific provision at an increased rate of duty, for fitted hydraulic brake hose, suitable for use with motor vehicles, and to exclude the article specified from the provisions of paragraphs (b), (c) and (e) of item 130.

Government Notice No. R.120 also provides for the following amendments to the 'General Notes' to the Customs Tariff:

Paragraph (23) (a) 'Calico' means plain unprinted,*, unbleached, loomstate, calendered, brushed, cropped, scoured, bleached, dyed, glazed, mercerized or shrunk materials manufactured in a plain weave with single or double ends or a combination of single and double ends from single or plied yarns or a combination of single and plied yarns, with a composition of 50 per cent or more by weight of cotton, but excluding:

(2) Material woven wholly, or in combination with white or unbleached yarns, from coloured or dyed yarns in such a manner as to form a continuous pattern of checks over the whole length and width of the fabric, provided the material, when not manufactured wholly from coloured or dyed yarns, contains not less than 30 per cent by weight of such yarns in the warp as well as in the weft;

By the substitution, for sub-paragraph (2) of paragraph (23) (a) of the following sub-paragraph:

(2) (no paragraph).

(7) fabrics, weighing less than 1½ ounces per square yard, of a free-on-board price exceeding R1.70 per lb. by weight of material.

By the substitution, for sub-paragraph (7) of paragraph (23) (a) of the

following sub-paragraph

(7) (no paragraph).

Paragraph 23 (b). 'Drill', 'twill' and 'sateen' means plain unprinted,* unbleached, loomstate, calendered, brushed, cropped, scoured, bleached, dyed, glazed, mercerized or shrunk materials manufactured in a twill or sateen weave, with a composition of 50 per cent or more by weight of cotton, but excluding—

(2) Material weighing less than 2¼ ounces per square yard in the form in which it is imported;

By the substitution, for sub-paragraph (2) of paragraph (23) (b) of the following sub-paragraph :

(2) (no paragraph).

(3) Material woven wholly, or in combination with white or unbleached yarns, from coloured or dyed yarns in such a manner as to form a continuous pattern of checks over the whole length and width of the fabric, provided the material, when not manufactured wholly from coloured or dyed yarns, contains not less than 30 per cent by weight of such yarns in the warp as well as in the weft ;

By the substitution, for sub-paragraph (3) of paragraph (23) (b) of the following sub-paragraph :

(3) (no paragraph).

*(NOTE: The term 'plain unprinted' includes material printed on the reverse side only, and also material printed on either side with fugitive colours or dyes).

Rebate of duty for manufacturing purposes

GOVERNMENT NOTICE No. R122 published in the Republic of South Africa *Government Gazette* of January 31, amends the Second Schedule of the Customs Tariff as follows:

Tariff Item	Article	Duty Rebated as under
491	*Industry for the manufacture of clothing other than shirts, collars, pyjamas, nightdresses, knitted apparel, waterproof clothing and clothing of real or imitation fur* By the substitution, for sub-paragraph (vi) of paragraph (1) (a), of the following sub-paragraph: (vi) Calico, drill, twill and sateen (not being khaki-coloured or interlinings), of a free-on-board price exceeding 42½ cents per square yard, for the manufacture of women's and girls' outerclothing, except uniforms for nurses, overalls and maternity smocks	To the extent of the intermediate duty.
493	*Shirt, collar and pyjama suit manufacturing industries* By the substitution, for paragraph (3), of the following paragraph: (3) (a) Printed woven fabrics (excluding fabrics having a permanent embossed finish), containing 50% or more, by weight, of cotton, the free-on-board price of which exceeds 20 cents per yard and R1.10 per 1 lb. by weight of material, but excluding indigo-blue discharge prints	To the extent of the intermediate duty.
	(b) Fabrics containing more than 50% by weight, of wool or hair or wool and hair mixed . . .	To the extent of the intermediate duty.
	(5) Calico, drill, twill and sateen (not being khaki-coloured) provided for in tariff item 76 (6) (a) and liable to the minimum duties intermediate or maximum duties	The whole duty. The intermediate duty less 625 cents per 1,000 yards.
	By the substitution, of paragraph (5), of the following paragraph: (5) (No paragraph). By the substitution, for paragraph (6), of the following paragraph: (6) Calico, drill, twill and sateen (not being khaki-coloured), containing 50% or more, by weight, of cotton, the free-on-board price of which exceeds 37½ cents per square yard	The whole duty
507	*Night-dress manufacturing industry* By the substitution, for paragraph (3), of the following paragraph: (3) (a) Printed woven fabrics (excluding fabrics having a permanent embossed finish), containing 50% or more, by weight, of cotton, the free-on-board price of which exceeds 20 cents per yard and R1.10 per 1 lb. by weight of material, but excluding indigo-blue discharge prints	To the extent of the intermediate duty.
	(b) Fabrics containing more than 50% by weight, of wool or hair or wool and hair mixed . . .	To the extent of the intermediate duty.
	(5) Woven calico, drill, twill and sateen, in the piece (not being khaki-coloured), containing 50% or more by weight of cotton, the free-on-board price of which does not exceed 20 cents per yard of 30 inches wide and liable to the minimum duties intermediate or maximum duties	The whole duty. The intermediate duty less 625 cents per 1,000 yards.
	By the substitution, for paragraph (5), of the following paragraph: (5) (No paragraph). By the substitution, for paragraph (6), of the following paragraph: (6) (a) Calico, drill, twill and sateen (not being khaki-coloured), containing 50% or more, by weight, of cotton, the free-on-board price of which exceeds 37½ cents per square yard	To the extent of the intermediate duty.
	(b) Fabrics (not being khaki-coloured), manufactured from staple fibre yarn of rayon or cellulose acetate or mixtures thereof, weighing not more than 4 ounces per square yard, and the free-on-board price of which does not exceed 60 cents per lb. by weight of material	To the extent of the intermediate duty.

Customs tariff applications

CUSTOMS TARIFF Application List No. 361, published in the Republic of South Africa *Government Gazette* of February 7, states that the Board of Trade and Industries have received the following applications affecting the Republic's Customs Tariff. For an increase in duty on:

1. Welded chain – stud link (marine), ring (cement work), mild steel, high tensile steel, alloy steel, long and short link (mining), haulage, hoisting, safety, trek, conveyor, sling and sugar to 20 per cent *ad valorem*.
2. Hoes to 25 per cent *ad valorem*.

Where British trade organizations are thought to be interested in the above applications, they are being informed, and it is suggested that any British firm desiring to make representations to the Board of Trade and Industries and belonging to a trade organization should get into touch with that body in the first instance. Firms proposing to made independent representations to the South African authorities and desiring further information relating to the above should address their inquiries to the Commercial Relations and Export Department, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1, quoting reference 1. C.R.E. 1679/64; 2. C.R.E. 1680/64.

PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA (MOZAMBIQUE)

Liquidation of Indian assets

H.M. CONSULATE-GENERAL in Lourenco Marques have reported that the impending liquidation of the following Indian businesses has been announced. Claims against their assets must be submitted by March 2.

District of Lourenco Marques

Rama Vallabh, Jivan Vallabh, Shantilal Parshotam, Popatlal Koorji, Dattani Kantilal Parshotam, Mohanlal Popatlal, Parshotam Gokaldas, Vrajlal Jadavray, Kassim Mahomed Patel, Mohanlal Jamnadas, Amratlal Ramji, Kanta Jethalal, Jaya Maganlal, Bhagvanji Hirji, Khimji Bhagvanji, Nemchand Sundarji Vora, Chaganlal Jessang, Gangabhai Mulgi, Tulsidas Mathuradas, Shantabay Amratlal, Vithlal Dayaram, Valob Dayaram Chita, Dulabhdas Lalji, Gopalji Jivraj, Parbhudas Duladhdas, Lalchand Amichand, Dulabhadas Gulabchand, Daya Madhav, Klurshal Madhav, Khander Madhav, Kalyanji Madhav, Shankerlal Pragjee, Hiralal Tulsidas, Nandkser Gordandas, Kanji Jeran, Shanta Kanji, Narotam Kanji, Pramilaganvi Jagjivan, Dagibhai Prema, Morarbhai Prema, Sinlal Dayaskanker, Manilal Karsanji, Khandubhai Calabbhai, Hunatlal Dayaskanker, Pranskanker Ravaskanker, Jivanlal Danji, Morar Bhanga, Dya Ranchod, Skharam Lala, Lalá Khoosal, Gokaldas Laxmidas, Manilal Amarshi, Ramniclal Lalgi, Mahomed Jamnadas, Laxmidas Harindas, Dulabhji Gopaldas, Mohanlal Jamnadas, Kalidas Gopalgi, Dayalal Gopalgy, Bhikhabhai Lakhabhai, Laximiben Bhagabhai, Somabhai Bhagabhai, Dangibhai Bhagabhai, Hitendra Kumar Bhagabhai, Hamlaben Bhagabhai, Govind Virgy, Lalgi Virgy, Chanilal Narandas, Galal Rama, Hari Karâ, Dalpat Kalidas, Shatu Kalidas, Lalu Nathu, Chagan Nathu, Govindji Kanji Gokal, Krishnakumar Vanravan, Denchande Pragjee, Kalianji Khetshi, Manji Khetshi, Tulsides Khetshi.

District of Gaza

Madavji Ginabhai.

District of Zambezis

Viencuntrei Macanji.

Inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Abbey 7877, Ext. 2340).

Customs tariff amendments

THE CUSTOMS TARIFF (Amendment) Bill, 1964, published as *Kenya Gazette* Supplement No. 8 and dated January 28, 1964, sets out the following amendments to the Customs Tariff which took effect from January 29. It is expected that these amendments will apply to the Customs Tariff of Tanganyika and Uganda as well as Kenya.

The First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act is amended in relation to the items specified in the first column of the First Schedule below in the manner specified respectively in the appropriate columns of the said Schedule.

The First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act is amended by inserting immediately after item 135 the new item specified in the Second Schedule below.

FIRST SCHEDULE

Item No.	Article	Import Duty	Suspended Duty
40	*Insert* after paragraph (c) the new paragraph following:		
	(d) Tracing cloth or tracing linen	*Ad val.* 25%	
42	*Delete* paragraph (a) and *substitute* therefor the new paragraph following:		
	(a) Fishing nets and netting (not including anglers' landing nets):		
	(i) Knotted gill fishing nets of two-ply to fifteen-ply, of meshes one inch to seven and a half inches, manufactured from man-made multi-filament fibres	*Ad val.* 12½%	
	(ii) Other	Free	
48	(i) *Add* immediately after the letters 'n.e.s.' which appear in paragraph (e) the words 'and not including toy bicycles and toy tricycles.'		
	(ii) *Insert* immediately after the word 'tricycles' which appear in line 1 of paragraph (f) the word 'specified in paragraph (e) above.'		
50	*Add* immediately after the words 'slings' the words 'and pallets.'		
58	(i) *Add* immediately after the word 'metal' which appears in paragraph (g) the letters 'n.e.s.'		
	(ii) *Insert* immediately after paragraph (m) the new paragraph following:		
	(n) Mild steel strips, bars, rods and angles excluding round bars of ¾ inch diameter or less imported in coils	*Ad val.* 12½%	
58 A	*Delete* paragraph (2) and *substitute* therefor the new paragraph following:		
	(2) Not of aluminium or alloy thereof:		
	(a) Corrugated:		
	(i) Of a thickness of ·014 inches or less	Per sq. ft. cents 10 (or 25% *ad val.* whichever is the greater)	
	(ii) Of a thickness exceeding ·014 inches	Per sq. ft. cents 10	
	(b) Flat, galvanized, including strip in coils:		
	(i) Of a thickness of ·014 inches or less	Per sq. ft. cents 7 (or 25% *ad val.* whichever is the greater)	
	(ii) Of a thickness exceeding ·014 inches	Per sq. ft. cents 7	
	(c) Flat, uncoated, including strip in coils:		
	(i) Of a thickness of ·014 inches or less	Per sq. ft. cents 5 (or 12½% *ad val.* whichever is the greater)	
	(ii) Of a thickness exceeding ·014 inches	Per sq. ft. cents 3	
	(d) Enamelled, printed, lithographed, embossed or lacquered	*Ad val.* 25%	
	(e) Other	Free	
65	*Delete* the words 'earth pans.'		
81	*Delete* paragraphs (d) and (g).		
91	*Delete*, and *substitute* the new item following:		
	Lime, building plaster, gypsum and plaster of paris, not for medical purposes	*Ad val.* 25%	
160	*Delete*, and *substitute* therefor the new item following:		
	'Official, military and naval stores and goods imported by civil, military and naval officers:		
	(a) Goods imported or purchased prior to clearance through the Customs, by the Governor-General for his use	Free	
	(b) Goods imported by officers or men on board naval vessels belonging to other British Commonwealth Governments, for their personal use or consumption on board such vessels	Free	
	(c) Goods imported or purchased prior to clearance through the Customs, by, or for the use of, the Governments of Kenya, Uganda or Tanganyika or the East African Common Services Organization or the International Red Locust Control Service or any of the Armed Forces of any Allied Power	Free	
	(d) Uniforms, accoutrements and equipment of a naval, military, or civil Government officer or a warrant officer of the armed forces of Kenya, Uganda or Tanganyika, including the necessary arms, badges and equipment thereto	Free	
	(e) Regimental plate, furniture and other mess fittings, the property of a regimental mess, or the joint property of the officers of a regimental mess	Free	
	(f) Goods imported, or purchased prior to clearance through the Customs, with the sanction of the Governor-General by Boundary or other Speical Commissioners and their assistants for their private use while executing their duty	Free	
	(g) Goods imported, or purchased prior to clearance through the Customs, for the official use of Trade Commissioners who are not engaged in, or connected with, any other business or profession in the Territories	Free	
	(h) Machinery, plant, materials and rolling stock imported, or purchased prior to clearance through the Customs, by an individual or firm under contract to the Government, or with prior approval of the Government, under contract to the East African Common Services Organization where such exemption from customs duty forms part of the terms of the contract	Free	
	(i) Goods imported, or purchased prior to clearance through the Customs, by the Imperial War Graves Commission for the establishment and maintenance of war cemeteries, including official vehicles but not including office supplies and equipment and the property of the Commission's staff	Free	
	(j) Goods imported or purchased prior to clearance through the Customs by, or for the use of, the East African Currency Board	Free	
	(k) Goods imported or purchased prior to clearance through the Customs by the Navy, Army and Air Force Institutes, subject to such limitations and conditions as the Commissioner shall specify and subject in the case of tobacco and manufactures thereof to the import duty specified in the proviso to items 31, 32, 33 and 34	Free	
165	*Delete* the words 'or similar film' which appear in paragraph (g)		

SECOND SCHEDULE

Item No.	Article	Import Duty	Suspended Duty
135 A	Envelopes	Per 1,000 Sh. 4 (or 25% *ad val.* whichever is the greater)	

ALGERIA

Global quotas for first half of 1964

THE ALGERIAN *Journal Officiel* of January 10, 1964, published the following particulars of global quotas which were recently opened for the first half of 1964. No specific amounts have been stated.

Tariff No.	Description
03-03 A II 2	Fish, salted or in brine, smoked or dried (anchovy).
04-02	Milk and cream, preserved, concentrated or sweetened.
04-05	Birds' eggs and egg yolks, fresh, dried or otherwise preserved, sweetened or not.
09-04 A I and 09-04 B I	Pepper (Piper) ground or not, milled or not.
09-04 A II and 09-04 B II	Pimento (Capsicum or Pimenta) ground or not, milled or not.
16-04 E	Prepared or preserved fish (other).
20-02 C	Vegetables prepared or preserved otherwise than by vinegar or acetic acid (tomatoes).
51-04 B	Woven fabrics of man-made fibres, continuous.
55-07 to 55-09	Cotton gauze, terry towelling and other woven fabrics of cotton.
56-07	Woven fabrics of man-made fibres, discontinuous.

The French text of these announcements may be seen at Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E.13, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4.

SUDAN

Changes in customs tariff

THE SUDANESE SCHEDULES of Import, Export, Excise Consumption Duties and Royalties as at December 16, 1963, contain some changes from the previous rates. These changes are listed below:

Import Duties

	Rate of Duty
	per litre of liquid
Spirits, liqueurs and other distilled beverages mixed with distilled spirits and other alcoholic beverages not otherwise specified:	
A. Containing alcohol not exceeding 50% of their volume	£S.3·250
B. Containing alcohol exceeding 50% of their volume	£S.6·500
	ad valorem
Champagne and sparkling wines	400%
Perfumery and other toilet preparations containing alcohol exceeding 2% of their volume	7·60 m/ms per litre of alcohol and in addition 150% *ad val.* on the value of the liquid after deducting the value of the alcohol contained therein.
	ad valorem
Medicines and medicinal preparations containing distilled alcohol prepared in accordance with a recognized pharmacopoeia	10%
Artificial silk piece-goods, pure or mixed	60%
Chinaware, pottery, earthenware and porcelain	60%
Furniture (iron and steel)	60%
Glassware, all kinds	60%
Medicines and medicinal preparations, n.e.s.	10%
Newsprint paper	10%
Textile fabrics, n.e.s.	60%
Toilet preparations, excluding soap and dentifrices	150%
Tractors, harvesters, parts thereof and accessories	15%
Self-propelled road passenger vehicles (excluding omnibuses (of 9 seats and over) and ambulances) and bodies and parts of bodies	(a) 70% *ad val.* if c.i.f. value is £S.500 or less. (b) 70% *ad val.* of first £S.500 and 110% on any amount over £S.500 if c.i.f. value is over £S.500.

Consumption Duties on Imported Goods

Beer, stout and cider	·090 m/ms per litre
Cigarettes, cigars and manufactured tobaccos	£S.3.600 m/ms per kg. net.

Inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Export Services Branch (Tariff Section), Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 462).

SOUTHERN RHODESIA

Industrial property legislation

FOLLOWING the dissolution of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, the Federal legislation on patents, trade marks and designs remains in force in Southern Rhodesia subject to small modifications made by Regulations issued on December 27, 1963. Applications for patents and the registration of trade marks and designs should be made to the Southern Rhodesia Patent Office, P.O. Box 8208, Causeway, Salisbury. It is understood that the Office will also grant patents and register trade marks and designs for Northern Rhodesia on an agency basis, but separate applications must be made for each country.

Copies of the Regulations referred to above and a circular entitled 'Patent Office Practice Following Dissolution of Federation' may be inspected in the Patent Office Library Annexe, Chancery House, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.2.

NYASALAND

Address of Patent Office

FOLLOWING the dissolution of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, applications for patents and the registration of trade marks and designs in Nyasaland should be made to the Registrar-General of Patents, Trade Marks and Designs, P.O. Box 100, Blantyre.

NORTHERN RHODESIA

Suspensions of duty

THE CUSTOMS AND EXCISE (Suspension) (Amendment) Regulations, 1964, published as Northern Rhodesia Government Notice No. 55 of 1964 amend the Customs and Excise (Suspension) Regulations of 1964 (see *Board of Trade Journal* of February 7, pages 307-310) as follows:

(1) in the references to the suspension of duties in Column D of the customs tariff in respect of goods grown, produced or manufactured in Southern Rhodesia or Nyasaland the words 'Column D of' are in each case deleted and the words 'Column C or Column D of' are substituted therefor;

(2) in the First Schedule to the Regulations the item 'Ex 89c Buffers, moulded rubber, being truck or tub components, imported separately' is deleted, and the following item is inserted:

273(d) Veneers *ad. val.* 15 per cent 5 per cent 5 per cent Free;

(3) the Second Schedule to the Regulations is deleted and replaced by the Schedule appended to this Notice;

(4) in the Fourth Schedule to the Regulations the following are inserted:

Ex 50 Plain or rectified spirits . per imp. prf. gal. £4 17s. 0d.
53 Cigars and cigarillos . per lb. £0 2s. 6d.

SECOND SCHEDULE

Item	Effective rate of duty			
	Duty A	Duty B	Duty C	Duty D
Ex 65 Clothing, the cloth content (excluding collar and cuff interlinings) of which, except in the case of overcoats, consists entirely of pure silk piece-goods:				
(e) Women's and girls' outer garments, n.e.e.:				
(i) Dresses *ad val.*	30%	20%	10%	10%
(f) (ii) Other underwear:				
(A) Bloomers, panties and similar garments of a waist measurement of 23 inches or more *ad val.*	40%	30%	20%	20%
or per garment	£0 1s. 7½d.	£0 1s. 0½d.	£0 0s. 10d.	£0 0s. 10d.
	whichever duty shall be the greater			
(B) Petticoats and slips *ad val.*	40%	30%	20%	20%
or per garment	£0 3s. 0d.	£0 2s. 0d.	£0 1s. 9½d.	£0 1s. 9½d.
	whichever duty shall be the greater			
(D) Other *ad val.*	40%	30%	20%	20%
or per garment	£0 1s. 0½d.	£0 0s. 7½d.	£0 0s. 5d.	£0 0s. 5d.
	whichever duty shall be the greater			
(g) Shirts:				
(i) Of woven material, of a chest measurement of 30 inches or more *ad val.*	40%	30%	20%	20%
or per garment	£0 8s. 0d.	£0 5s. 0d.	£0 3s. 9d.	£0 3s. 9d.
	whichever duty shall be the greater			
(h) Dressing gowns, including kimonos, housecoats and bed jackets *ad val.*	40%	30%	20%	20%
(i) Overcoats, dustcoats and mackintoshes, including rain capes and leggings therefor:				
(i) Overcoats, excluding water proof clothing *ad val.*	30%	20%	10%	10%
(m) All other:				
(ii) Nightdresses, nightshirts and pyjamas *ad val.*	40%	30%	20%	20%
Ex 70 Ladies' fully-fashioned nylon stockings *ad val.*	40%	25%	10%	10%
Ex 73 (b) Buckles; combs; measuring tapes; textile; needle.; pins; table cloths and table napkins manufactured wholly of flax or from cloth containing 100 per cent. of flax; textile sets for dressing tables *ad val.*	30%	22½%	10%	10%
Ex 76 Piece-goods:				
(b) Containing 100 per cent. of silk *ad val.*	40%	20%	5%	5%
or per sq. yard	£0 1s. 0d.	£0 0s. 6d.	£0 0s. 1½d.	£0 0s. 1½d.
	whichever duty shall be the greater			
(d) Containing 100 per cent. of flax *ad val.*	40%	20%	5%	5%
or per sq. yard	£0 1s. 0d.	£0 0s. 6d.	£0 0s. 1½d.	£0 0s. 1½d.
	whichever duty shall be the greater			
Ex 99 Razors, excluding electric razors and shavers *ad val.*	40%	25%	10%	10%
Ex 113 Padlocks *ad val.*	30%	22½%	10%	10%
Ex 297 (c) (iv) Pens; pencils, including mechanical pencils; pencil leads; and rubber erasers *ad val.*	30%	22½%	10%	10%
Ex 331 (2) Artificial flowers, fruit or foliage; candlesticks, n.e.e.; cinematograph screens; clothes pegs; measuring tapes, reels or rules; straightedge steels, not graduated; slide hand viewers, including battery operated; and spectacle cases *ad val.*	30%	22½%	10%	10%
Ex 331 (2) Ornaments, wooden or metal *ad val.*	30%	22½%	10%	10%
Ex 331 (2) Watch straps, excluding plated metal or leather watch straps *ad val.*	30%	22½%	10%	10%
Ex 331 (2) Umbrellas and parasols *ad val.*	30%	22½%	10%	10%
Ex 331 (2) Fans, hand *ad val.*	30%	22½%	10%	10%
Ex 331 (2) Vacuum flasks and jugs, complete *ad val.*	30%	22½%	10%	10%

(*Continued on page* 382)

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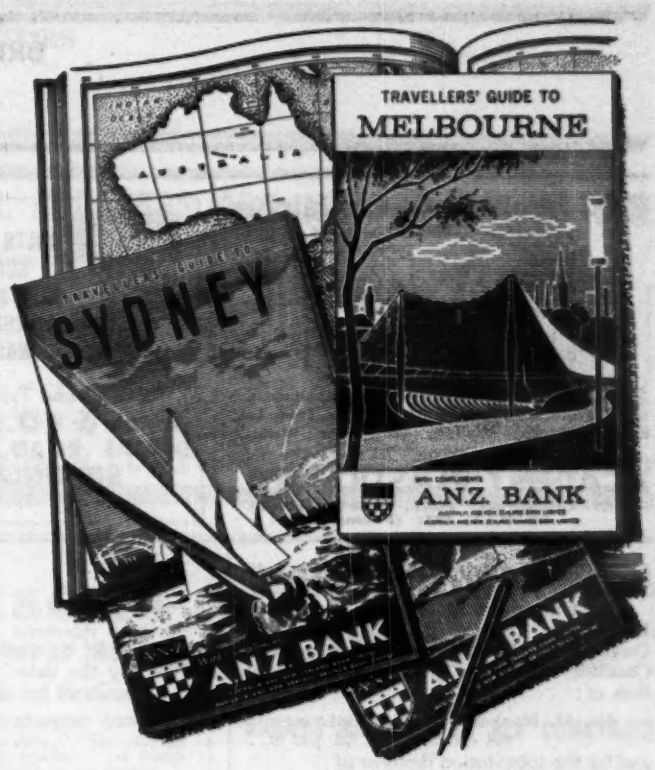

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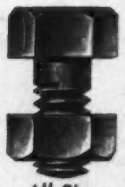

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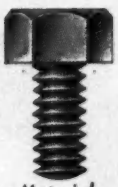

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NORTHERN RHODESIA (*Continued*)

The Customs and Excise (Suspension) (Amendment) (No. 2) Regulations, 1964, of January 13, published as Northern Rhodesia Government Notice No. 56, amend the Third Schedule to the Customs and Excise (Suspension) Regulations, 1964, by the deletion of:

Ex. 61. Blankets and raw blanketing of a value for duty purposes not exceeding 4s. 2d. per lb. . . per lb. £0 0 5d.

and by the substitution therefor of

Ex 61. Blankets and raw blanketing of a value for duty purposes not exceeding 6s. 6d. per lb. . . per lb. £0 0 5d.

IRAQ

Preparation of certificates of origin

THE IRAQ AUTHORITIES have announced, in Customs Instructions No. 2 of 1963, the following revised arrangements in respect of certificates of origin.

(1) As far as these instructions are concerned, the country in which the goods were produced or manufactured and from which the goods were exported shall be considered the country of origin, although the raw materials may have been imported from a third country.

(2) The name of the country in which the goods were manufactured or produced must be inserted in the relative invoices.

(3) The original invoices must be endorsed by a Chamber of Commerce and authenticated by the Iraq Embassy.

(4) The following are exempted, subject to certain provisos, from these instructions.

(a) Government Departments or Establishments.
(b) Foreign diplomatic missions in Iraq.
(c) Iraq Petroleum Co. Ltd., Basrah Petroleum Co. Ltd. Mosul Petroleum Co. Ltd., Khanaqin Oil Co. Ltd. and Rafidain Oil Co. Ltd.

(5) These instructions do not apply, subject to certain provisos, to the following materials:

(a) Printed matter not subject to Customs duty.
(b) Goods imported by tribes.
(c) Commercial samples of a value not exceeding I.D. 10.
(d) Presents of a value not exceeding I.D. 10.
(e) Personal effects.
(f) Any other articles exempted at the discretion of the Director General.

(6) These instructions shall also apply to goods imported in transit through Iraq.

(7) These instructions came into force on February 1, 1964. Any inquiries about this notice should be addressed to the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Abbey 7877, Ext. 2357).

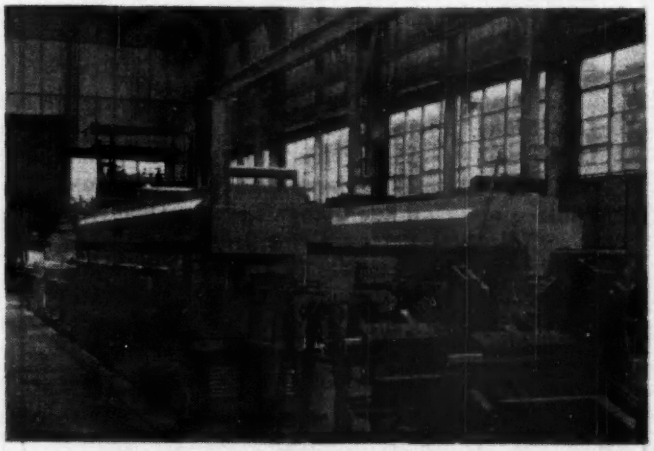
GAMBIA

Customs tariff amendment

THE CUSTOMS TARIFF (Amendment of Schedule) Order, 1963, published as Supplement A to the Gambia *Gazette* of December 28, 1963, amends with effect from December 24, 1963, the First Schedule to the Gambia Customs Tariff by substituting the following for the existing Item 12:

FIRST SCHEDULE

Item No.	Goods	Unit	British Preferential Tariff	General Tariff
12	Kolanuts	per lb.	£ s. d. 0 0 4	£ s. d. 0 0 7



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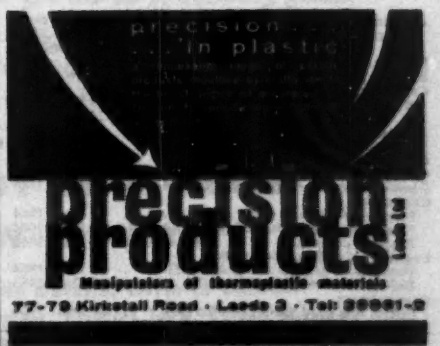

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Black and white prints. *These should be 'action' photographs showing U.K. goods being inspected by overseas buyers or in process of being packed or shipped for export or being unloaded, installed or in use at the overseas destination.*

Photographs of U.K. businessmen in discussion with overseas buyers and of visitors at exhibition stands overseas are also acceptable.

Colour photographs. *Four-colour illustrations with an export angle and for which blocks are available will be considered for use as coloured cover illustrations.*

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Telephone inquiries should be made to Waterloo 4944, Ext. 1195.

Index to statistics published regularly in the Board of Trade Journal

A = annually; M = monthly; Q = quarterly; 6-M = every six months.

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Balance of payments (Q)	10 Jan. 1964
Business names registered (A)	7 Feb. 1964
Capital expenditure:	
By industry – provisional (Q)	13 Dec. 1963
– final (Q)	24 Jan. 1964
Expected capital expenditure (6-M)	17 Jan. 1964
Distributive and service trades (A)	27 Dec. 1963
Cars and commercial vehicles (M)	31 Jan. 1964
Catering trades turnover (M)	This week
Chemical industries production (6-M)	1 Nov. 1963
Companies:	
Income and finance (Q)	31 Jan. 1964
New companies registered (M)	24 Jan. 1964
Property companies	20 Dec. 1963
Engineering and electrical goods:	
Production, exports and orders (M)	31 Jan. 1964
Deliveries of certain products (Q)	20 Dec. 1963
Film industry:	
British film fund agency returns (M)	31 Jan. 1964
Cinema admissions and takings (M)	This week
Trends in film going (A)	1 Mar. 1963
Foreign trade:	
Commonwealth trade (A)	28 June 1963
Sterling area trade summary (Q)	This week
Trends in exports of manufactures (A)	27 Sept. 1963
World trade and production (Q)	This week
Foreign trade of the U.K.:	
Trade by air (6-M)	15 Nov. 1963
Unit value and volume index nos. (M)	This week
Value of overseas trade (M)	31 Jan. 1964
Gold and dollar reserve (M)	This week
Hire purchase:	
Assets and liabilities of HP companies (Q)	29 Nov. 1963
Business (M)	7 Feb. 1964
Industrial building:	
Provisional figures (Q)	31 Jan. 1964
Industrial production:	
Census, first results (A)	27 Dec. 1963
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N. Ireland index (M)	31 Jan. 1964
Insurance companies:	
Assets (A)	19 July 1963
Transactions (Q)	20 Dec. 1963
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Assets (A)	26 July 1963
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Retail (M)	24 Jan. 1964
Textiles:	
Clothing and textile orders and deliveries (M)	17 Jan. 1964
Man-made fibres production (M)	7 Feb. 1964
Wholesale houses sales (M)	17 Jan. 1964
Wool and cotton output (M)	17 Jan. 1964
Tourist traffic (M)	This week
Wholesale prices:	
Average prices of selected commodities (A)	15 Feb. 1963
Index nos. (M)	This week

Board of Trade Departments, etc.

Subject	*Last published*
British Commercial Representatives Overseas	31 Jan. 1964
Board of Trade Departments	3 Aug. 1962
Board of Trade Regional Organizations	31 Jan. 1964
ECGD Local Offices	31 Jan. 1964
British and Commonwealth Chambers of Commerce and other British Business Organizations Overseas	6 Dec. 1961
United States Consular Offices in the U.K.	21 July 1963

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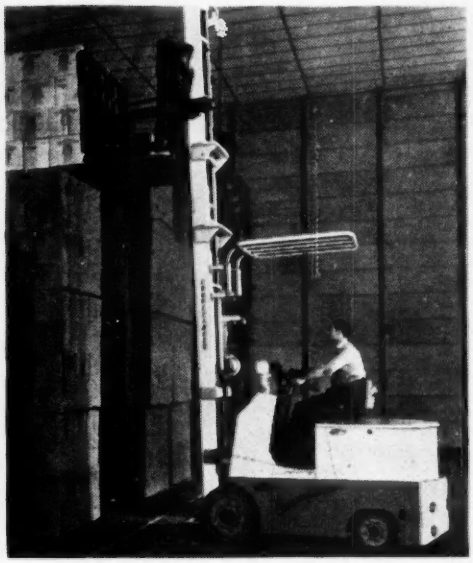

The large clamping surfaces of the **Load Clamp** are provided with delicate pressure controls and articulated blades to apply equal pressures for the handling of fragile packaged products of uniform dimension. *Photograph top left shows a Conveyancer E4-24 fitted with Load Clamp attachment handling cartons of tissues at the Bowater Scott Corporation, Northfleet.*

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